FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1851. [NO. 1794.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS—$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Prices for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $4 00 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

TRUTH FITLY AND BRAVELY SPOKEN.

We are glad to find that the "Southern Patriot," the fearless and generous supporter of the principles of *the Union as it is*, or, in other words, *the Constitution of the United States as it has been for sixty-odd years*, disdains to join the general cry of accusation against the General Government, as oppressing, or persecuting, or menacing the State of South Carolina. We copy from that paper, (published, as our readers know, at Greenville, S. C.,) under date of the 1st instant, the following remarks:

"It is high time for the co-operationists, whilst fighting secession, and knowing that it will bring down on the State nothing but disaster, ruin, and dishonor, *to close their exaggerated misrepresentations of the oppressions of the Federal Government.* They cannot, at the same time, go with the secessionists, and beyond the secessionists, in depicting the pretended misery and degradation of the people of South Carolina, and then ask them to be quiet and submit to it till other States come to their aid, who have already declared, by overwhelming majorities, that they never will come under existing circumstances.

These pictures of our wrongs are untrue, and every where out of South Carolina they have been pronounced untrue by the Southern people. Were they true, the whole South would act as one man, shivering to pieces the Republic, the Union, and the Government. In admitting them to be true, as the distinguished co-operation leaders do, they arm the secessionists with weapons which they cannot resist. It is not in human nature to bear such wrongs. No honorable man would take his seat in Congress from the South if the Northern members were all a set of cut-throats, incendiaries, and robbers, trying to set our negroes free, steal from us our property, and set the midnight torch to our houses.

Good men and true, who love their country, and who love order, peace, and regulated liberty, seeking from their public men information, are astounded to hear such palpable contradictions in the speeches and addresses of their leading men. They reply, very naturally, there must be a mistake somewhere. These pictures of Federal oppression and Northern aggression *are not true*, or the people of the other Southern States *would instantly fly to arms* and fight their death by the side of South Carolina.

"It is high time for the co-operationists to quit this suicidal course. Let them present things fairly to the people, and tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. There would be no danger in secession, in separate State action—none at all—if all that has been said and is said in South Carolina were true. There would be no waiting for co-operation; it would be immediate and simultaneous throughout the whole South.

"*We are happy and prosperous as a people, and feel no tyranny or oppression.*—Wrongs may have been attempted, insults may have been offered, and injuries done by the Federal Government, but they have not been of such a character as to justify us in commencing a revolution and a civil war. This is known and felt every where out of South Carolina, and so admitted by the Southern Rights party themselves in Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, and the other Southern States. But in South Carolina it has been *a race and a contest with our politicians, and newspaper presses, and stump orators, to see who could make things the blackest and direst.*

"In other Southern States the people have heard both sides, and have come to correct conclusions. But in South Carolina they have heard neither side. They have heard nothing but misrepresentation and exaggeration on one side, and by these exaggerations and misrepresentations they have been driven, by the most honorable impulses, to the brink of an awful precipice; and now they are disposed to jump over in order to avoid dangers behind.

"The man who ran away and hung himself to avoid being killed in battle was not under a greater delusion than the secessionists are in flying to certain dishonor and destruction *to avoid evils and dangers which never will, never can come.*

The Coal mines in this State have this advantage over the Pennsylvania article, that while they are as good, they are more accessible. Deep River is almost a natural canal, a bold stream between precipitous banks; when it shall have been improved and the natural obstacles which obstruct a portion of its navigation removed, an outlet to market will be offered at the very scene of the mining operations. Besides, the difference in climate is vastly in our favor, the winters being by several degrees milder than those experienced in Pennsylvania, will interpose no obstacle or delay in the progress of the work. That the business will be vigorously prosecuted by the Company who have commenced it, there can be no doubt; the purchase of a wharf in this place at ten thousand dollars, is an evidence that they are in earnest.—With the Coal, for come it will to Wilmington, opens a new and rich element of trade. It will afford employment to many, as agents, laborers, &c., it will bring a vast increase of shipping to our wharves, and the article will find its way North, into her Steamships and furnaces, and the returns will be more than the profits evidenced by the ledgers. These will be the naked gains of the proprietors, but they will not be all. They will be felt in the employment of many persons, the stimulus to other pursuits, the healthful example, and the gradual increase in wealth and population of the place. We are not disposed to be chimerical, but we estimate the advantages to be derived by Wilmington from the opening of these great Coal mines in the upper counties, at a large figure.

We observe in a Northern paper a statement that the Company expect to have their Coal in New York early next year, and at a cost much lower than any other, from which we infer that the advent of this article to our wharves is not very distant.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Plank Road to Salem.—We learn by letter from Fayetteville, that at a meeting of the Directors of the F. & W. P. R. Co., held on the 10th inst., a location of the road was made to this place. We have been favored with a copy of the following Resolutions adopted at the meeting.

People's Press, (Salem.)

"Resolved, That the road be located from Gray's School House to Salem, by the most direct and practicable route.

"Resolved, That the Company will proceed to construct said Road to Salem, as soon as $25,000 of subscription is made absolute on said line."

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Iron.—Mr. Bird, the Superintendent of the Raleigh and Gaston road, has just returned from New York, where he purchased a quantity of Rail Road Iron of the U pattern. A large quantity had previously been ordered from Wales, and we may, therefore, look for a speedy reconstruction of the road. A large number of hands are engaged on the road, ditching and draining it, and preparing it for the rail.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company met in this place on Thursday. Among other business an instalment of 10 per cent. was agreed on, to be paid on the 8th January 1852. Francis Fries, Esq. resigned his Directorship, and Thos. J. Wilson, Esq. was appointed in his place.

The Board adjourned to meet in Hillsborough, on the 8th January next.

Salem People's Press.

It is ascertained that Black Mountain, in Yancey county, North Carolina, is six thousand four hundred and seventy six feet above the level of the sea—being two hundred and forty feet higher than Mount Washington, the highest peak in the White Mountains, until recently regarded as the highest land in the U. States, East of the Rocky Mountains.

From the Philadelphia North American.

A NICE COMBINATION.

In order that the people of this section of the State—who have been daily harangued by the Pennsylvanian to support Bigler as a friend of the Compromise—may see for themselves what influences are at work in the Free-soil counties to promote his election, by addressing the Abolition sympathies of the Locofoco party in that region, we extract the following ticket from the last Bradford Reporter—the Democratic organ and the chosen champion of Col. Bigler and Mr. Wilmot. This ticket in itself furnishes the answer to all the calumnies which have been uttered against Gov. Johnston, and convicts the Locofocos of the most flagrant and corrupt coalition that was ever formed.

"BRADFORD REPORTER.

FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE MEN!
Freedom for Free Territory!

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, October 4, 1851.

DEOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield county.
For Canal Commissioner,
SETH CLOVER, of Clarion county.
For Judges of the Supreme Court.
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset county.
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia.
ELLIS LEWIS, of Lancaster.
JOHN B. GIBSON, of Cumberland county.
WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Alleghany county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For President Judge,
DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford county."

MR. FILLMORE.

The Washington Union is making extraordinary efforts to dissuade the Southern Whigs from reposing confidence in Mr. Fillmore, and his famous Buffalo letter is of course the *gravamen* of all its arguments. The Republic well replies:

"As President of the United States, Mr. Fillmore has indicated his policy on the slavery question by his acts, and by the language of his annual message, which, according to the Union, deserved to be written in "letters of gold." That policy was dictated by the highest considerations of public duty, and there were no previous pledges in the way to embarrass him in its discharge. When the Union, therefore, insinuates that President Fillmore's opinions fourteen years ago on certain questions connected with slavery should excite the distrust of the Southern Whigs, it is only necessary in reply to point to his acts."

Yes, THE ACTS of Millard Fillmore will be considered better, by every Southern Whig, and the Union may find to its cost, by many a Southern Democrat besides, than all the *promises*, however fair, of all the Democratic aspirants for the Presidency in Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan or Illinois.—*Richmond Times.*

The breast is properly called the *chest*, since it contains the richest of man's treasures—the heart—locked up in it.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1851.

South Carolina Election.

EXTRAORDINARY RESULT!

Total Defeat of the Immediate Disunionists!

A gentleman who arrived here in the Southern Stage this morning gives us the unlooked for intelligence of the utter defeat of the Immediate Secessionists (or Disunionists) in the Election which took place on Monday and Tuesday last for Delegates to the Southern Congress proposed to be held in Montgomery, Ala., next winter.

It is already ascertained, so we learn from him, that ten out of the fourteen Delegates (2 from each Congressional District,) are Co-operationists.

In Gen. McQueen's District, composed of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Marion, Darlington, Williamsburg, and Georgetown, Messrs. Dudley and Zimmerman (Co-operationists,) have beaten Messrs. Wilson and Dozier by at least 1100 majority. The Districts of Marion and Marlborough, on our State border, unexpectedly gave each between 200 and 300 majority for Dudley and Zimmerman.

In Woodward's District, composed of Richland, Kershaw, Lancaster, Sumter and Fairfield, Messrs. John S. Preston and Chesnut, Co-operationists, are elected by about 400 majority. In the city of Columbia the majority was 75.

In the city of Charleston, the Co-operation majority is about 1300. And Messrs. Aiken and Porter are elected.

What is more gratifying than all this, is, that we learn that *a powerful Union feeling* has been aroused in the State of South Carolina by the discussions which have taken place, and by the imminence of the danger into which the State has been precipitated by those who have heretofore guided public opinion. So may it be!

GEORGIA.—Returns, official and unofficial, have been received from all the counties, and it is ascertained that Cobb's majority will not be much short of 18,000.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT DIVIDENDS.—Of all the public works to which the State of North Carolina has subscribed within the last thirty-five years, (and they have been neither few nor small in amount,) we believe that only *four* have ever returned any thing to the Treasury in the shape of dividends, viz: the Roanoke Navigation Company, the Cape Fear Navigation Company, the Buncombe Turnpike Company, and the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company. The last named has the rare merit of paying dividends before half the work is finished—almost from the very outset of the work. It has already paid into the State Treasury the handsome sum of Three Thousand Six Hundred Dollars—$1200 in April last, and $2400 this month.

These facts are not only gratifying to us of the Cape Fear, but they are creditable to the sagacity of our people, who, *in the only two cases in which they ever received aid from the State*, have been able to make some return for it.

In regard to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, we are collecting a few facts calculated to remove unfounded prejudices which have so far operated in our neighboring town of Wilmington as, we learn, to produce a subscription to fee counsel for the purpose of attempting the destruction of the Company—a result which, in our opinion, would be fraught with more evil, morally and commercially, than any thing that ever happened to our town and its trade.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—The Governor has appointed Prof. Ebenezer Emmons of New York to conduct the Geological Survey of the State, provided for by act of the last Legislature.

THE MAILS.—We are glad to hear that a Clerk in the Contract Office of the General Post Office Department has been despatched to the South, with a view to the adoption of measures for expediting the mails. He is to go as far South as New Orleans; and we trust has been instructed to come here, for never were things so badly arranged as at present, so many failures, and so much time lost for want of connection.

ELECTION OF MAJOR GENERAL.—As doubts exist as to the mode by which General Officers of our militia are elected,—whether by the commissioned officers or by the rank and file,—we publish the following extract from an act of the last Legislature, chapter 89, showing that the election of Generals is confined to the officers, whilst Colonels and Majors are elected by the rank and file, under the act of 1848–9.

"Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That hereafter all elections of Brigadier and Major Generals shall be made by the commissioned officers of the same brigades and divisions, in the same manner and under the same regulations, as are now provided by law, before the passage of the law giving the said elections to the people."

By the way, the section above is found at the tail of an act to establish a new Division in the western part of the State. It is entirely out of place, like much else that was done by the last Legislature.

BACKING OUT.—In Georgia, as in this State, public opinion appears to have had a wonderful effect on the principles of the candidates. The disunion and secession candidates for Congress in this State, after discovering how the popular breeze set, turned out to be the best sort of Union men, altogether opposed to secession except as an abstract right, only to be exercised in case the government should hereafter commit some great wrong against the South. The signal defeat of all these candidates (except one) where any regular opposition was made, showed that the people did not credit their protestations of love for the Union, contradicted as they had been by the previous declarations and acts of the parties.

As in this State, so in Mississippi. So also in Georgia, where the following circular was extensively disseminated on the eve of the late election. The result shows that the people did not have faith in the sincerity of Gov. McDonald. They have turned him out by a majority altogether unparalleled in that State. It is only in South Carolina, we are happy to say, that a candidate can fairly and openly avow disunion sentiments.

MARIETTA, Sept. 20, 1851.

Dear Sir: On my return home to-day I found several letters informing me that it is extensively reported in several counties that I am in favor of our State seceding from the Union for the past aggressions of Congress on our rights, and that if I am elected I will encourage South Carolina to secede, and endeavor to carry Georgia with her. The whole of this statement is a *gross fabrication*, and *false* in every part of it. It is put in circulation on the eve of the election to affect the vote, and is the work of designing and unprincipled men, who know that I am more sincerely devoted to the Constitution and the Union than themselves. I adopt this method to beg of you the favor to give the statement the most unqualified contradiction upon my authority.

Yours, very respectfully,
CHAS. J. McDONALD.

PARTIES IN GEORGIA.—The Milledgeville Federal Union, the leading organ of the secession Democracy of Georgia, replying to the Washington Union's call for a union of the Democracy, says that such a union is impossible; that the McDonald party was composed almost exclusively of Democrats; that the Union Democrats who voted for Mr. Cobb, will never return to the old Democratic party; and finally, that Howell Cobb will support Mr. Fillmore as the Union candidate for the Presidency! But we copy below the article which contains these assertions:

From the Milledgeville Federal Union.

The Presidency.—The call for a National Convention of the Democratic Party at Baltimore in June next, which has been lately issued, will induce some speculation and no little controversy amongst the press of that party in the South. The utter confusion which prevails at this time in the ranks of the Democracy of the South, promises anything but harmony and good feeling in its future counsels. Those Democrats in Georgia who have followed Howell Cobb off into the mazes of whiggery, can never worship more at the same altar with the great body of the Democratic party who have stood firm and steadfastly adhered to the old faith. Mr. Toombs, Mr. Stephens and their friends never did, never can and never will unite with the true Democracy of the country, in a National Convention. We have warned the Democrats of Georgia against the coalition of Mr. Cobb with Messrs. Toombs, Stephens and Fillmore. This step has so far committed Mr. Cobb to the support of the administration of Mr. Fillmore as to have precluded entirely the possibility of his reunion with the old Democratic party. While Mr. Donaldson, of the Washington Union, is calling upon the Democracy of the South to cease their quarrelings, forget their feuds, and rally again around the time honored standard, Mr. Cobb is proclaiming everywhere in Georgia, that the Democratic party is dead, and that no other party claims his consideration save the Constitutional Union Party—a party composed almost entirely of old whigs. Such are the elements Mr. Cobb will bring into the National Convention if he proposes to unite in it. We do not believe, however, that such is his intention. We sincerely hope and trust it is not.

We candidly tell such presses as the Union and the Pennsylvanian, that a union of the Southern wing of the Democracy is out of the question. These papers have lent their influence to the scheme of Cobb & Co., to break down the Democratic party in Georgia, and pave the way for a whig in the person of Hon. A. H. Stephens, in the U. S. Senate. Is this the democracy Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Forney desire? We believe not. It is our honest conviction that these men have been deceived. They have been deluded—they could not be made to believe that Howell Cobb had been thrown overboard by the true Democracy of Georgia—they had eyes and saw not, ears had they, but would not hear. They have chosen their company; time will prove how congenial it will be. This assertion we fearlessly make, and we offer it to the Union and the Pennsylvanian as a morsel of our prophetic ken, to be laid aside till called for. Howell Cobb will support Millard Fillmore for the Presidency. What will the Union and the Pennsylvanian then have to say? Will they bury the hatchet—erase their daily phillipics against Fillmore, and with Horace Greeley and Cobb shout hallelujahs to the Democratic, Union Fillmore Ticket? We shall see.

DEATH OF COM. WARRINGTON.—Commodore Warrington, whose dangerous illness was mentioned in our last, died at Washington City on the 12th inst. He was a native of Virginia—was born in 1782, and entered the Navy in 1800. His professional services and brilliant achievements, says the National Intelligencer, are interwoven with the history of his country, and are conspicuous in some of its brightest pages. He was almost the only one left of that noble roll of brave naval commanders who, in the war of 1812, achieved so much glory for their country by their brilliant victories against an enemy till then deemed invincible.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The County of Edgecombe, which for several years refused to receive its quota of the Common School Fund, rejecting the system altogether, appears now, we are rejoiced to say, disposed to make up for lost time.—The county is divided into 42 School Districts, in 38 of which, we learn from the Tarborough Press, schools have been kept during the year ending 1st Oct. 1851. In 34 of these Districts, from which returns have been received, 1334 children have received instruction, viz: males 840, females 494. The amount expended for tuition during the year is $3,244 98.

COTTON PICKING.—The county of Edgecombe seems to be wide awake on this subject, however much benighted on politics. In the Tarborough Press of the 11th inst. there are no less than four communications giving the results of trials of skill and speed in picking. Six hands on a plantation of Hon. Richard Hines picked in one day 2961 lbs., an average of 493½ lbs. to each hand. Three of them were girls, one only 14 years of age. One of the men picked 627 lbs., another 598. Five of Elijah Nevill's hands picked 2684 lbs., an average of 536 lbs. to each hand, though the largest quantity picked by any one hand was but 576 lbs., 51 lbs. less than the quantity picked by one of Mr. Hines's men.

The hands in these cases were generally provided with sacks, instead of baskets.

THE COTTON CROP.—A white frost occurred at Concordia, Lou. on the 29th ult. earlier than ever known there. It is not stated that any injury was done to the crop.

At Galveston, Texas, on the 3d, the cotton crop promised to turn out much better than had been expected, and better than last year.

The Greensborough (Ala.) Beacon of the 4th inst. says that the "weather continues favorable for cotton picking, and the crop in this section is, we are satisfied, turning out considerably better than was generally anticipated a month ago. Whilst the yield on the thin sandy lands will fall something below that of last year, the black lands generally will give a considerably better yield. We had very light frosts on the nights of the 27th and 28th, but they did no damage to the cotton."

A new Post Office has been established, called Beaumont, in Chatham county, N. C., John M. Green Postmaster. Another called Ivey Bend, in Madison county, N. C., Harvey B. Deaver, Postmaster.

We can stand almost anything, so it be open and above board, but these private compromises and bargains we have no use for, no more than we have for the parties to them.—*Wilmington Journal.*

No doubt of it. This accounts for the Journal's "standing" the "open and above board" coalition of Bigler and Wilmot.

PROPERTY IN A NAME.—We felt quite annoyed on receiving, some months ago, a copy of a shabby looking and virulent Locofoco paper, printed at Fayetteville, Tennessee, called the "Fayetteville Observer." Not feeling inclined to exchange, we thought no more about it till yesterday we found in the Washington Union, a very long reply to an article in the "Fayetteville Observer," (without mentioning any where the State in which the paper was printed,) though as it is all about Tennessee politics, the readers generally of the Union will probably understand what Fayetteville it is.

Our object in noticing the matter is, to beg our readers, if they should chance to see any Locofoco articles credited to the "Fayetteville Observer," to bear in mind that it is the Tennessee paper, which has assumed our good name, which is responsible for them. We think we have reason to complain that a different name was not selected.

SINGULAR ARGUMENT.—The Washington Union asserts and attempts to prove that Mr. Fillmore is in a league with Senator Seward. By way of *proof*, we suppose, it copies the following paragraph from the Albany Atlas, a Locofoco Abolition paper of New York:

A Party Decree.—A whig of Wayne county requests the Sentinel to mention the fact, that it has been decreed by the Seward clique of dictators, in secret conclave at the clerk's office in Lyons, that no Fillmore man shall have a nomination this fall for any office in Wayne county.

That looks as if the *alliance* was all on one side.

THE SYRACUSE OUTRAGE.—We learn from the Intelligencer, that the President has intimated to the Federal officers, that the perpetrators of the outrage against the law at Syracuse must be arrested and held to the same strict account as those of Christiana.

The Wilmington Journal publishes another letter from the Rev. Mr. Gorsuch, which, says the Journal, completely answers an article in the Observer of the 9th inst. Well, without taking the trouble to read this new letter, we are willing to credit the Journal's assertion. For, if it is a complete answer to our article, it is only a reply by Mr. Gorsuch *to himself!* We quoted his own language; if he chooses now to reply to his own words—which it will be recollected were a "complete answer" to his first letter—we have nothing to say, except that the assertion and retraction and re assertion of charges by Mr. Gorsuch, proves that he is either crazy or worse. So much for the reliability of the Journal's witness.

But the Journal says that it publishes Mr. Gorsuch's letter "simply to show the flimsy pretensions, the prevarications and the insincerity of the crew of which the Observer has constituted itself the apologist and defender." Now, the Journal very well knows that we have never been the defenders of any such "crew" as it speaks of. It knows very well, that we have never hesitated to condemn Northern Whigs, whenever and wherever they have yielded to abolition influence. Neither have we hesitated to expose the abolition tendencies of a portion of the Northern Locofocos. We have shown that they are equally unsafe with a portion of the Northern Whigs; and we have also shown that the Wilmington Journal, a *Southern* newspaper, professing peculiar devotion to the Southern people and especial hatred of abolitionists, (*when they are Whigs,*) is an earnest advocate of the election of Mr. Bigler, who voted for the Wilmot Proviso in 1847, and is in alliance with David Wilmot in 1851. Such being the case, it is very probable that the Journal persists in its attacks upon our loyalty to the South, merely to withdraw public attention from its own treachery.

In conclusion, if the Journal wants to abuse any body, we would advise it to turn its attention to the Locofoco officials at Syracuse, and Northern Locofocos generally. It will have neither time nor space for abuse of Northern Whigs.

GOOD.—A Virginia Locofoco paper, anxious to secure the defeat of Mr. Summers, the Whig candidate for Governor, urges its party to keep it before the people, that whilst Mr. Summers was in Congress, he voted for the Bankrupt Law.—To which the Lexington Gazette retorts that the present Democratic Governor had taken the benefit of the Bankrupt Law (for which Mr. Summers voted) before he was elected! *He* won't object to Mr. Summers's vote.

FILLMORE AND GRAHAM.—The Salisbury Watchman says that the Greensborough Patriot is not mistaken in supposing that the people of the country are looking to Mr. Fillmore as the Whig candidate for President in 1852. Nor is it mistaken as to his entire acceptability with the Whigs. And as for Mr. Graham being the candidate for Vice President, the whigs of this region would hail it with the greatest satisfaction. And however this Ticket might succeed elsewhere, we feel perfectly satisfied that none better could be constructed for the latitude of North Carolina. The fact is, the people of this part of the State have chosen it; and will, with the greatest reluctance give it up. Mr. Fillmore's administration has not only been without fault, but highly meritorious. He has *earned* the confidence of the whole country, and the whigs of this State, so far as our observation has extended, will delight to honor him with an election to the high post he has been providentially called upon to fill, and for which he has shown himself so happily qualified in every respect. They look upon him as a pure patriot, fearless and bold, yet cautious and wise. And he is so much like their beloved Graham, that they think Mr. Graham and he ought to go together. And hence, without concert, they have made up this Ticket in their own minds, and they cherish it with peculiar pleasure. We have evidences of this every day, in the declaration of the views and feelings of plain men from all parts of this and the adjoining counties. Let the leaders in politics take the hint that is given by these indications of the popular mind.

The Highest Authority.—The Richmond Times aptly reproduces the important correspondence which took place between Mr. Madison and Alexander Hamilton, after the Virginia Convention of 1788 had ratified the Federal Constitution, and whilst the New York Convention was deliberating upon it. The queries of Hamilton and the answer of Madison make it clear, beyond all controversy, (says the Times,) that the Union was formed with no understanding on the part of the States that they might withdraw from it at their pleasure, and that Virginia and New York especially ratified the Constitution with a distinct understanding to the contrary.

It is a little curious to observe the change of terms which has come about since the time when the Federal Constitution was adopted. What was *receding* from the Union then is *seceding* now; and from Mr. Jefferson's Paris letter lately published it seems that *compulsion* was in that day equivalent to the modern *coercion*.

The Bennington (Vt.) Banner records the death on the 11th September of Mr. Samuel Safford, of Bennington, aged 90 years. After speaking of his holy religious life, the Banner remarks: "He had just entered his 17th year when he volunteered to meet the veteran invaders under Colonel Baum, in the memorable Battle of Bennington; was one of the *first* to mount the Hessian breastwork, and is probably the *last* of that brave band of worthies."

Sudden Death.—A gentleman by the name of Goodwin, residing in North Carolina, died suddenly at the Astor House on Saturday, where he has been stopping several days past, during which time he has complained of illness.—*N. Y. Express.*

MARRIED,

At Rose Hill, the residence of Wm. H. Hardin, Esq. in this vicinity, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Jos. C. Hauke, Mr. WM. SMITH MALLETT to Miss FRANCES HARRIETT, second daughter of Mr. Hardin.

DIED,

At the residence of his father, in Moore Co., on the 2d instant, in the 14th year of his age, WILLIAM PATRICK DOWD, son of Gen. W. D. Dowd.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 16—Merchants' Co's boat Mike Cronly, with goods for J W Farish, J M Green, R D McNeill, B Rose & Son, J & T Waddill, H & E J Lilly, W C Leak, Eccles & Griffin, E W Wilkings, W M Moore, T S Lutterloh, C F Faucett, S W Tillinghast & Co, W Lynch, Lash & Moore, G C Mendenhall, D & W McLaurin, W A Lash, W P Henley, A C Freeman, Cooper & Worthers, W W Russell, A A McKethan, E Penry, E McIntyre, E A V Schwartz, R T Long, Shelley & Fields, Blum & Son, Hart & Litchfield, J McLean & Co, J W Hooker, D A Boyd, Jones & Colvert, and others.

☞ River very low.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13—Schrs. Florida and Louisine from Charleston: Dutch Galliot Dwellington Daniel and Wileo from Cardiff. 14—Schr. H. Wescott from St. Martins.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WARSAW PLANK ROAD.

THE undersigned give notice, that Books for receiving subscriptions will be opened at the following places, and under the direction of the following persons, from and after the first day of October next:

At Warsaw under the direction of W. W. Pierce, David G. Morrisy, Rowland Best.

Clinton—A. B. Chesnutt, Josiah Johnson, John R. Beaman, Patrick Murphy, Thos. M. Lee, Dr. Thos. Bunting, and Richard Holmes.

Owenville—Love Culbreath, Henry Owen, W H McKenzie, James White.

Exchange Place—Lewis F. Carr, C. A. Harrison, and John C. Williams.

Harrisonburg—J. C. Blocker, Sherwood Holly, and Calton Hall.

Fayetteville—A. A. McKethan, D. G. MacRae, Wm. McIntyre, David A. Ray, P. P. Johnson, Henry Branson.

The persons designated to open Books, will, without further notice, proceed to do so, and obtain as much to this important work as they can, until the further action of the Commissioners.

A. A. McKETHAN,
D. G. MACRAE,
WILLIAM McINTYRE,
DAVID A. RAY,
PETER P. JOHNSON,
HENRY BRANSON,
Commissioners.

Sept. 18, 1851. 23-sw1t-w6w

Clothing! Clothing!

Call and examine before you buy elsewhere!

THE undersigned has just received and opened his Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

Consisting of black, brown, green and blue Cloths, of various qualities; fancy and plain Silk, Satin, Velvet and Cassimere Vestings, of the most fashionable colors. Also, Doe-skin and fancy Cassimeres, of the most fashionable selections.

☞ A select assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Overcoats; Oversacks; close-bodied Sack and Frock Coats, of various styles; fancy and plain Silk and Cassimere Vests, of superior cut and workmanship, and of the most fashionable colors.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his Stock.

The Subscriber intends to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches. As he has taken instructions in Cutting from one of the best instructers in New York City, he flatters himself that he can carry on the business with more success than it has heretofore been done, and will spare no pains to please those who may favor him with their patronage.

Price of making Coats, from $8 to $10; Pants $2; Vests $2.

☞ He may be found at the Store recently occupied by Daniel Clark, one door South of the Carolinian Printing Office, and fronting the East end of the Fayetteville Hotel.

HUGH GRAHAM.

Sept. 6, 1851. 20-w3m

NEW GOODS AND NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale, a well selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

—ALSO—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which he will sell on very favorable terms.—Country Produce taken in exchange.

Having purchased his Goods low for Cash, he flatters himself that he can suit any who favor him with a call, both in quality and prices.

DANIEL CLARK.

Sept. 27, 1851. 26-w3m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Jones & Deming is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. S. Deming is authorised to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. All persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them; and all persons indebted, by note or account, are called upon to settle, as long indulgence cannot be given.

G. S. Deming may be found at the old Stand. R. Jones has removed to Liberty Point.

REUBEN JONES. G. S. DEMING.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1851. 30-4tw

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

It gives us pleasure to cite from the Fredericksburg Herald the following interesting account of perhaps the most remarkable success in experimental farming yet attained in Virginia:

"SHERWOOD FOREST"—STAFFORD COUNTY.

A striking exemplification is manifested in this fine estate of the result of industry and good judgment. We here have a farm which was once almost worthless, now reclaimed, and productive in the highest degree.

This estate came into the possession of Mr. Henry Fitzhugh, a few years ago, and consists of some nine hundred acres. It is located along the borders of the Rappahannock river, but was universally regarded as being poor in quality, and almost without the pale of reclamation. When Mr. F. took possession, the land under cultivation yielded less than five bushels of wheat to the acre. Believing that the farm was susceptible of improvement, and possessing an indomitable energy, which is commendable in the highest degree, Mr. F. went to work with a purpose.

After acquainting himself with the soils on his farm, Mr. F. adopted the Pamunkey or five field method of cultivating the land. Having a strong belief in the efficacy of deep ploughing, the sub-soil system was adopted, and the results are such as almost to stagger human credulity.

There has never been a pound of guano on the farm, and the only compost used has been an application of lime; and after growing a heavy crop of clover ploughing the sod under. The adoption of the sub-soil mode of cultivating the land, is to what Mr. F. attributes his success. The entire cost for manures has not averaged a cost of over $300 in any given year.

Where, a few years ago, five bushels of wheat could not be grown, there was raised last year over forty bushels, and we are assured that the average crop, this year, of the land under cultivation, was over forty bushels to the acre! Although this was the average, yet there was a portion of the land that yielded much larger, in such a quantity as almost to appear incredible. About fifteen acres of the land produced eighty-six bushels to the acre!

The entire crop this season, of wheat, was rising six thousand bushels!

The corn crop was on some of the poorest land; and as is known, the season was detrimental to the growth of this grain. Yet with all the disadvantages, Mr. F. averaged eight barrels, or 40 bushels to the acre, and he feels confident that in 1853, with a fair season, he will double in quantity his present corn crop! His entire crop of corn will be about five thousand bushels. Fifty bushels of Ruffin's purple straw wheat was sowed, which produced eleven hundred bushels. Twenty-three bushels of crate wheat was put in, which yielded seven hundred bushels.

As an evidence of the method pursued, we may state, that in connection with another gentleman, Mr. F. has a standing order in New York, for one tierce of seed wheat from the Baltic, each year.

The general arrangement of the farm is excellent. Fine large shelters are provided for stock—a well of excellent water is in the barn yard—a pen for agricultural implements—each field provided with gates—fencing in fine order, and all those externals which add in appearance, comfort, and advantage to a large tract of land.

The farm occupies a decidedly pretty situation, running from the pines in the rear, with a graceful slope, down to the waters of the Rappahannock. The mansion overlooks the entire tract, and occupies an elevation which renders it capable of being made a charming spot. It is already surrounded by handsome ornamental trees, the walks gravelled, and partially environed with clusters of sweet-scented flowers.

We trust the example of Mr. Fitzhugh may be speedily followed, and we shall soon have many handsome and productive farms rising up from where there is nought now save a wilderness of pines, covering the nakedness of the soil.

Discovery of New Farms.—Lawyers have known for a long time, that a landholder owned ever so far down below the surface. But farmers never have seemed to suspect that their deeds gave them any right to more than about six inches of the surface. Nobody hardly has thought of looking deeper than that, except the diggers for gold and water. The subsoil plough is revealing to our agriculturists treasures, before unknown. Discoveries in the earth are keeping pace now with those in the sky, and a new earth is opened to the cultivator, as a new heaven is to the astronomer. The following conversation at the Farmers' Club, cut from the New Yorker, brings some intimation of the news:

Dr. Underhill—I omitted speaking of another great source of phosphate of lime, and that is one which some few farmers have hit upon. I mean that part of the farm which lies six inches deep under the farm. There, since the deluge, lies undisturbed the fertilizer, usually hard. Roots of the grains and annuals cannot penetrate it. There it is and has been accumulating for thousands of years, insoluble, except when roots apply themselves to it.—Not one farmer in ten ever ploughs deeper than five inches. The roots cannot get at the mine below—it is too hard. He cannot afford to buy guano or bone, but he can afford a subsoil plough. Let him go down fifteen inches into his good farm below and he may have a new farm, good for fifteen years to come. I never thought until this year that my loose, sandy gravelly land wanted subsoiling! It is so very loose that one almost wades in it. But, nevertheless, this year I have subsoiled 12 to 14 inches deep, and my corn on that tillage has given me a double crop. I found the bottom of my very loose top soil hard packed; the annual plants could not put their roots through it. My double crop has succeeded in spite of a pretty severe drought. I have for many years always ploughed to the depth of from eight to ten inches, but this season I have resorted to the farm which lies under mine successfully.

Dr. Church—Is it necessary to sub-soil every year?

Dr. Underhill—I think not; but I mean to sub-soil every acre I cultivate at all.—It operates, also, as a drainer. It also receives the fertilizer from the atmosphere. The first store of manure is our earth; the second one is our atmosphere. That from the latter enters the earth by means of dew and rains—by dew even in times of drought—when a deep-tilled soil can take it in, while a shallow one cannot. Up to this day the shallow work prevails. Nineteen out of twenty farms are so abused.—A farmer who can neither buy books nor attend Farmers' Clubs, can nevertheless plough deep. Let him try it, and if he fails, let him come to this Club and tell us so!—*The Farmer.*

Land Reclaimed by Guano.—We have many notable instances before us of the efficacy of Guano, when properly applied. Among others, is that of Mr. Yateman, of Fauquier. This gentleman took twelve acres of commons, on a portion of which had sprung up a growth of pine. After having enclosed it, Mr. Y. sowed a crop of oats, and the yield did little more than return him the seed originally sown. Determined to test the qualities of guano, Mr. Yateman applied about three hundred pounds of the compost per acre—two hundred pounds, however, is a liberal application. The twelve acres were then put in wheat, and this season the owner had the gratification of raising thirty-seven bushels per acre, on land which last year would not have produced more than the seed! With a good crop of clover to be turned under, the soil is in a condition to be permanently improved. It will be found upon a close calculation, that Mr. Yateman has made this year $12 per acre over and above all cost! This, too, when wheat is estimated at only sixty cents; and in addition, has his land in a highly improved condition.—*Fredericksburg Herald.*

Foreign Iron.—An official table published in the Philadelphia North American, shows that, after the first year of the operation of the Tariff of '46, the imports of the fiscal year which has recently expired, says the American, at the aggregate of 1850—although it will be several millions larger—it will be found that, in a period of four years, more than *sixty-four millions of dollars* of foreign iron have been introduced into the United States, by the protection which the present Tariff extends to British interests.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

The following well told story by J. P. Morris, we published several years since, but it is so apposite to the times that we again lay it before our readers. We hope business men will profit by the moral it conveys:

A little Frenchman loaned a merchant five thousand dollars when the "times were good." He called at the counting house a few days ago in a state of agitation not easily described.

"How do you do," inquired the merchant.

"Sick—ver sick," replied monsieur.

"What's the matter?"

"De times is de matter."

"De times?—what disease is that?"

"De Malaide dat break all de merchants, ver much.

"Ah! the times, eh? well they are bad, very bad, sure enough, but do they affect you?"

"Vy, monsieur, I lose de confidence."

"In whom?"

"In everybody."

"Not in me, I hope."

"Pardonnez moi, monsieur, but I do not know who to trust at present, when all de merchants break several time to pieces."

"Then I presume you want your money?"

"Oui, monsieur, I starve for want of l'argent."

"Can't you do without it."

"No, monsieur, I must have it."

"You must?"

"Oui, monsieur," said dimity breeches, turning pale with apprehension for the safety of his money.

"And you can't do without it?"

"No, monsieur, not von leetle moment longere."

The merchant reached his bank book, drew a check on the bank for the amount, and handed it to his visiter.

"Vat is dis, monsieur?"

"A check for five thousand dollars, with the interest."

"Is it bon?" said the Frenchman with amazement.

"Certainly."

"Have you l'argent in de bank?"

"Yes."

"And is it parfaitment convenient to pay de sum?"

"Undoubtedly. What astonishes you?"

"Yo, dat you have got him in dees times."

"Oh, yes, and I have got plenty more. I owe nothing that I cannot pay at a moment's notice."

The Frenchman was perplexed.

"Monsieur, you shall do me one leetle favor, eh?"

"With all my heart."

"Vell, Monsieur, you shall keep de l'argent for von leetle year longare."

"Why, I thought you wanted it?"

"Tout au contrarie. I no want de l'argent—I want de grand confidence. Suppose you no got the money; den I want him ver much—suppose you got him; den I no want him at all. Vous comprehenez, eh?"

After some other conference, the little Frenchman prevailed upon the merchant to retain the money, and left the counting-house with a light heart, and a countenance very different from the one he wore when he entered. His confidence was restored, and although he did not stand in need of the money, he wished to know that his property was in safe hands.

A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, noticing the advertisement of the four girls of Troy for husbands, is out upon the practice, and gives the following instance as a warning to young girls in a hurry:

"Some twenty years since 'a lady,' who, as it afterwards appeared, was mistress of a boarding school, sent forth an advertisement for a husband. She found no difficulty in obtaining one; and for a short period all appeared to go on smoothly with the newly-married pair, who were on an eventful morning, partaking of a comfortable breakfast, when a stranger presented himself at the house, professedly to make the needful inquiries preparatory to placing a daughter at the school. He was of course introduced into the breakfast room, where he announced himself as a police officer, at the same moment producing a warrant for the apprehension of the lady's newly-gotten husband on a charge of *murder!* To the foul crime of seduction he had added that of taking the life of his victim, whom he decoyed into a barn for the purpose, which having accomplished, he buried her under the floor."

The largest pile of Specie in the world.—According to a recent return of the Bank of France, the specie on hand amounted to 607,000,000 francs, or about $115,000,000. This, we believe, is the largest amount of specie ever collected together.—The Bank of England has not had at any time over $100,000,000.

In France the legal currency is silver, and not gold; hence it is probable that nearly all of this specie is silver; and hence the recent diminution of silver in this country.

The enormous accumulation of silver in the Bank of France is regarded as an unfavorable symptom of her trade; for the discounts and circulation of the bank have diminished. Hence trade is stagnant. It is probable that the fear of political revulsion at the next presidential election operates powerfully on the bank and on merchants to restrain them from an expansion of credits.

We should suppose that the presence of so large an amount of specie in a city like Paris, where revolutions are so frequent, would be dangerous. The socialists and red republicans are opposed to the existing institutions of property, and might be tempted to make a practical distribution of this bank fund.

If the throne was not safe in 1848, with the aid of sixty thousand troops, why would the bank vault be when it is susceptible of so easy a division between troops and people?—*Southern Press.*

SYMMES'S HOLE.

Some of our readers may remember, says the New York Times, that a novel theory of the structure of the earth was propounded some years ago by one Capt. Symmes, and that it was explained and advocated in this City and elsewhere by John N. Reynolds, Esq., who afterwards became a prominent politician and lawyer here. The theory was, that there was an *opening* in the earth at each pole, and that vessels might sail through it into the interior of the globe if they could once pass the barrier of ice by which it is surrounded. The theory was known as *Symmes's Hole*, and the designation was quite generally applied to the inventor and the advocate of it. A writer in the Montreal Herald contends that it has been confirmed by the accounts of the Arctic expeditions, and that Sir John Franklin has probably got into the hole and *can't get out!* He quotes this statement from the accounts of Capt. Penny's expedition:

Capt. Penny found a heavy barrier of ice in Wellington Channel, not very far from its opening from Barrow's Straits; but a most remarkable change was observed as he passed to a more Northern latitude; the ice which he had left (as is usual at this early season, April and May,) firm and solid, was here decayed and unsafe, and at last travellers came upon open water, drift wood, arctic animals and birds—the latter in enormous numbers. Here were all the signs of an improved climate.

He makes the following comment:

"I do not know how it will strike you, but to me, with whom the idea of openings at the poles has been familiar for some thirty years, the information communicated by Capt. Penny is excitingly curious. Perhaps, after all, Sir John Franklin has found this opening! If there be such an opening, it is quite probable that the strength of the current into the opening may prevent return to sailing vessels: it would not, however, be an obstacle to the return of steamers. How important then it becomes that Capt. Penny's present efforts to obtain a steamer, and return to the "open water" and the "improved climate," may be successful.

A Petrified Human Body.—Several streets being about to be opened through the Methodist Episcopal graveyard, Light street, Baltimore, a large number of the remains of the dead have been removed by the relatives and friends. Last week in taking out the coffin of Mrs. Vansant, a lady who had been dead seventeen years, the lid being partially broken in, Mr. Vansant, the husband of the deceased, and the Rev. Joseph Shane, who were present, noticed that the body appeared whole, and on examining it, found that it was petrified as hard as a stone, and perfect in all its parts, the only change being that it was nearly black. The grave was in a wet place.

The Deaf and Dumb.—Among the passengers by the Independence, recently arrived, is Dr. Alexander Turnbull, of London, whose recently discovered process for the cure of deafness and blindness, has attracted much attention in England. Concerning it the London Times says:—

A number of scientific gentlemen assembled yesterday at the house of Dr. Turnbull, in Russell Square, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the doctor, and applied for the cure of deafness and blindness.

Between twenty and thirty patients attended, many of whom, it was stated by their parents, had been born deaf and dumb. They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that their deafness had been cured by the application of Dr. Turnbull's remedies; and what appears most singular is, that whether the disease depended on paralysis of the auditory nerve, rupture of the tympanum, or obstruction of the internal passages, relief had been immediately obtained, or complete cure effected without delay, pain, or inconvenience. Several patients, who represented that they had been completely blind, said that they could now see perfectly well.

Another number of the Times says:

We agree with the Messrs. Chambers that Dr. Turnbull has, by patience and ingenuity, obtained a grasp of certain new medicaments and methods, calculated to cure cases of deafness, such as were never cured before.

The Old Times and the New.—Occasionally some little event, to the mind of the careful thinker, prominently marks the difference between the old times and the new. When, after conquering the Aquitanians, the Italians, the Lombards, and driving the Moors of Spain beyond the Ebro, Charlemagne saw the Northmen in the Mediterranean, he hid his face in his hands and wept. When Victoria saw the triumph of American skill in the victory of the America yacht, she took a more sensible course. She looked and applauded, thereby saying to her subjects, "conquer by perseverance and skill." In modern times the great victories are those of mind, which is another name for skill and enterprise.—*Belfast (Me.) Journal.*

The Fugitive Slave Law.—The *Union* is persuaded that President Fillmore can never be trusted with the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, notwithstanding he joined in making it a law.

But the Union is equally well persuaded that Mr. Douglass or General Cass would execute that law to the letter, though they were members of the Senate at the time it passed, and *omitted to vote for it.*

Will the Union explain? It is to General Cass and Judge Douglass we presume, that Mr. Jefferson Davis alludes in his recent address to the people of Mississippi, when he says that the Fugitive Slave bill passed the Senate by the "absenteeism of the North."—*Republic.*

The Ultra Democratic papers are very bitter in their comments upon the Administration as the autumn elections are going on. The "Alexandria Gazette" thus answers one of the assaults of the Union:—

"The Union newspaper is opening its batteries upon the President—and, we presume, will continue to assail the Chief Magistrate, for *party effect.* But these are not the times, when any considerable portion of the people can be impelled by mere partizan feelings, to condemn the head of the government, when it is seen that he is striving to do his duty, and is faithfully acting for the good of his country. We have great confidence, therefore, that the President will be ultimately sustained by the country, despite the political prejudices of the *leaders* of parties and factions. We have tried the man and we know him to be prudent, sagacious, and patriotic.—The people will ask, why not let well enough alone? May we not go farther and fare worse? May we have another President who will guide the ship of state as safely as this one does? The denunciations of politicians cannot blind the people to the fact, that we have as President a *reliable statesman.*

Mr. Fillmore's proclamation, designating the invaders of Cuba as "pirates," was a gross perversion of language, and an act of injustice towards the Americans engaged in the enterprise, wholly inexcusable.—*Florida News.*

The above statement is repeated more than once by the News. But what will this and other Editors say when called upon to prove what they say. *The Proclamation uses no such language.*

N. Y. Express.

The Result in Mississippi.—The convention returns are all in with the exception of two counties—Coahoma and Green—both of which have elected Union delegates. The present Union Majority is 7,162 in a poll of 49,662. Allowing for these counties, the full majority will be about 7,300 in a vote of 50,100. The entire presidential vote of Mississippi in 1848 was 52,450. The total vote for governor in 1849—the largest ever given in the State—was 56,384. The entire congressional vote of the same year was 55,442.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

The Colored Population of the North.—The Buffalo Courier has a valuable article on the facts disclosed by the late census in reference to the colored population of this country. Their position in the free States has never been calculated to advance their own interests or to elevate them in the estimation of those about them. They cluster in the purlieus of our large cities, living precariously and by the performance of the most menial labor, or if they do dive into the bush or squat upon the prarie, it is to live in filth and indolence, content to chop wood by the cord, or to exact the means of subsistence from the negligent cultivation of four or five acres of land. Partly, no doubt, in consequence of these circumstances, partly from their general unfitness for the climate and pursuits of northern latitudes, the records show a rate of progress as to numbers which contrasts most strangely with that of the whites by whom they are surrounded, and even with that which prevails amongst their own race in the slave States. The Courier shows that in New England, where the social condition of the negro has the benefit of a full measure of abolition sympathy, his race has not increased as in the South. While the total increase of the whites in New England has been at the rate of sixty-five per cent. within the last thirty years, that of the blacks has been but 6¼ per cent. notwithstanding the constant influx of fugitives. As compared with the census of 1840, the census of the last year exhibits an absolute decrease. In New Hampshire, where no attempt has yet been made to catch a runaway, the decrease amounts to about two-fifths of the whole.

Mr. Webster's visit to New Hampshire was an event fraught with many very interesting associations, some of which we have already alluded to. Manchester, where he spoke, is within a stone's throw of where John Stark, the boy, did his trapping a hundred and more years ago; where the bones and the ashes of the hero of fifty battles, twenty years anterior to the war of Independence, repose. When, nearly ninety years ago, the hero of Bennington was invited to attend a celebration of the event, and the invitation said if you cannot, come, General, please send us some sentiments. "These," answered the hero, "you shall have, and as free as the air which blows on your native mountains.—They are for the extermination of all Tories—for the *Declaration of Independence*, and for the *indissoluble Union of these States.*"—*N. Y. Express.*

A Temperance Society on the plan of the Society of Sons of Temperance in the U. S., is about being established in Paris. It is the first that has ever been attempted, and in fact the French, though they have heard of temperance societies, have never had the slightest idea of what they meant. The use of wine is so universal throughout France, that the people cannot imagine how anybody can do without it. Little children, infants, servants all drink wine, and the idea everywhere is that pure water is exceedingly unhealthy.

Amongst the items extracted by some of our contemporaries from late Buenos Ayrean papers is the following:

"A dreadful conflagration had taken place among the Chinese shipping in the river Kiang on the 1st January. The number of craft destroyed is estimated by some at 30,000; and more than 70,000 dead bodies have been taken from the river. The details are horrible beyond description."

LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.

We have news from the Rio Grande of the 8th inst. Carvajal, the Insurgent Chief, had received large reinforcements at Camargo, and would probably march at once upon Matamoras, which latter place the Mexicans were fortifying. Avolos, one of the insurgent commanders, had intercepted letters from the Mexican commander, containing orders to treat the insurgents after the manner the Spaniards served Lopez and his followers.

The Americans were abandoning the enterprise, because Gen. Canales had assumed the command.

The cholera was creating dreadful ravages in Guadalajara.

Cuban Items.—Mrs. Patterson, of Mobile, who went to Havana in order to procure the pardon of her son, Charles A. Downer, arrived too late to see him, as he had already sailed with the other prisoners to Spain. She secured a promise from Captain General Concha that her son should be pardoned, and orders have accordingly been transmitted to Spain for his immediate release.

The liberation of so many of the Cuban prisoners encourages the hope that arrangements may speedily be effected for the release of the whole. The Captain General states that if the Spanish residents at New Orleans are indemnified for the losses sustained at the hands of the mob, there will be no obstacle to the immediate release of all the prisoners upon a proper application to the Court of Madrid.

It is said that Mr. Owen, the Consul, has obtained the pardon of Mr. Reeves, of Georgia, a nephew of Gov. Towns, and that Michael Keenan, of Mobile, will be released through the intercession of Mrs. Patterson. The Hungarian Colonel Blumenthal will also be set at liberty.

A subscription is in progress at Havana and other parts of Cuba, "for the indemnity of those who have rendered distinguished services in the entire destruction of the piratical invaders." The aggregate on the 1st of October had reached $118,263.

Letter from Henry Clay.—A few weeks since, some of the friends of Mr. Clay in New York, wrote to Ashland for some advice, as to what course the National Whigs of New York, and of the country at large, should pursue in regard to the Compromise measures, and particularly the Fugitive Slave Law, in view of the approaching election. An answer was received on Friday, which will be published in a few days.

The ground taken by Mr. Clay in this letter is, that no man is worthy of the suffrage of an American citizen, unless, Whig or Democrat, he be unequivocally in favor of the American Union; not in favor of it by word of mouth only, but by discountenancing any agitation which must eventuate in that calamitous result.

Rush for California.—The rush for California seems to have been resumed with redoubled vigor. Notwithstanding the U. S. Mail Steamship Company has four and frequently six large steamers leaving N. York each month for Chagres, and other ports too, they all go out crowded with passengers. The Illinois on the 27th had between 6 and 700, the steamer on the 7th quite as many, and the Empire City on Saturday, and the Ohio yesterday, carried a large number, the latter over 600. Through passages to San Francisco, can now be had, in the steerage, for $150, a rate of which many no doubt will avail themselves.

Gambling in Europe.—The enormous sums of money which daily change owners at Wiesbaden, Carlesruhe, and other watering places which are generally resorted to by the fashion and aristocracy of Europe, are almost incredible, and of course this high playing is frequently attended with tragical results:

A few weeks ago at Carlesruhe a gentleman named Tissard, who had long been considered the most successful gambler of his day, and who has frequently won $100,000 in one night, suddenly took it into his head to send a bullet through his heart, because on one occasion his good luck had deserted him, which though it would not be the cause of his ruin, yet he thought would dishonor him. Playing with a German Countess he lost every time; though they continued for thirty-one hours without the slightest interruption, except while once taking a cup of coffee. At last finding himself minus the sum of 400,000 francs, he coolly rose from the table, and requesting the lady to excuse him for a moment, retired. After the lapse of some time the Countess having become a little fidgety about his return, sent a servant to seek him, who finding his door locked, knocked several times for admission, but receiving no answer he at length broke it open. There lay the gambler extended on the floor with a bullet hole through his heart, and beside him on the table an envelope bearing the address of the Countess, and containing in bank bills the amount she had won from him. The Countess it is said, when she was informed of the catastrophe which occurred, remarked, "well at least he might have told me he was never coming back and not have kept me waiting here so long."

About a month ago a Russian Prince Bonbeghir at Baden Baden, broke the bank two days in succession, a thing which has not occurred for several years. The Prince began by staking only a Louis D'Or, and in ten passes broke the bank, gaining from 130 to 135,000 francs. The saloon was immediately evacuated; half an hour afterwards the doors were again opened. The next day the Prince again broke the bank, winning about 127,000 francs. One of his adversaries lost 50,000 francs. The next day the Prince gave a dinner to his friends, which cost him 2000 francs, and the next left for Wiesbaden, declaring his intention of breaking the bank there also.

"What business was your father?" said an imperious Colonel, to a modest looking Lieutenant.

"A tobacconist, sir."

"What a great pity he did not make you one."

"Possibly, sir; and now will you allow me to ask you a question?"

"Certainly. What is it?"

"What was your father?"

"A gentleman, sir."

"Well then, all I have to say is, that it's a deuced pity he did'nt make you one."

It is needless to remark that the Colonel turned to the right and left.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, October 15.

The American steamship Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to the 1st inst., arrived here this morning. She was detained 49 hours on her homeward voyage, by an accident to her machinery. She also experienced heavy gales.

The Atlantic brings one hundred passengers.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Oct. 1.

Cotton.—Prices had not undergone the slightest alteration since the departure of the Asia for the United States. Sales for the three days, 19,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 5000 bales.

The U. S. Steamer Mississippi, with Kossuth on board, arrived at Marseilles on the 26th September.

The political news from Europe by this arrival, is unimportant.

Trade in England is reviving, and bullion in the Banks increasing.

The average daily attendance at the Chrystal Palace is stated to be 68,000.

The excitement in Madrid relative to the late Cuban affair is dying away.

The Austrian Government caused Kossuth to be hung in effigy in Pesth on the 13th September. What an impotent display of malice!

Turkey is believed to be on the eve of a political crisis.

REMINISCENCES OF S. S. PRENTISS.—A writer in the American Whig Review, for September, relates the following incident, which occurred during an exciting canvass for Congress, consequent upon the rejection, by Mr. Speaker Polk's vote, of Prentiss's claim to a seat in that body:

The whole State of Mississippi was alive with excitement: for the moment, she felt that her sovereign dignity had been trifled with, and that her reputation demanded the return of Prentiss to Congress. Crowds followed him from place to place, making a gala time of weeks together. Among the shrewd worldlings who take advantage of such times "to coin money," was the proprietor of a travelling menagerie, and he soon found out that the multitude followed Prentiss. Getting the list of that remarkable man's "appointments," he filled up his own; and it was soon noticed as a singular coincidence, that the orator always "arrived along with the other 'lions.'" The reason of this meeting was discovered, and the "boys" decided that Prentiss should "next time" speak from the top of the lion's cage. Never was the menagerie more crowded. At the proper time the candidate gratified his constituents, and mounted his singular rostrum. I was told by a person, who professed to be an eye-witness, that the whole affair presented a singular mixture of the terrible and the comical. Prentiss was, as usual, eloquent, and, as if ignorant of the novel circumstances with which he was surrounded, went deeply into the matter in hand, his election. For a while, the audience, and the animals were quiet—the former listening, the latter eyeing the speaker with grave intensity. The first burst of applause electrified the menagerie; the elephant threw his trunk into the air, and echoed back the noise, while the tigers and bears significantly growled. On went Prentiss, and as each peculiar animal vented his rage or approbation, he most ingeniously wrought in his habits, as a fac-simile of some man or passion. In the meanwhile, the stately king of beasts, who had been quietly treading the mazes of his prison, became alarmed at the footsteps over his head, and placing his mouth upon the floor of his cage, made every thing shake by his terrible roar. This, joined with the already excited feelings of the audience, caused the ladies to shriek, and a fearful commotion for a moment followed. Prentiss, equal to every occasion, changed his tone and manner; he commenced a playful strain and introduced the fox, the jackall and hyena, and capped the climax by likening some well-known political opponent to a grave baboon that presided over the "cage with monkeys." The resemblance was instantly recognized, and bursts of laughter followed, that literally set many into convulsions. The baboon, all unconscious of the attention he was attracting, suddenly assumed a grimace, and then a serious face, when Prentiss exclaimed: "I see my fine fellow, that your feelings are hurt by my unjust comparison; and I humbly beg your pardon." The effect of all this may be vaguely imagined, but it cannot be described.

How much good could be done, if those who can pay, should do it promptly.—The Cleveland Herald publishes the following, as applicable to their latitude; but Cleveland is but one of a thousand places where the delay in the payment of debts to the laborer, works the most cruel injustice:

"I'll call around and pay."—What a world of woe is contained in these few words to the poor artizan and mechanic! 'I'll call around and pay," says the rich man, to avoid the trouble of going to his desk to get the necessary funds, and the poor mechanic is obliged to go home to disappoint his workmen and all who depend upon him for their due. It is an easy matter to work—the only real glory in this life is an independent idea to be able to sustain yourself by the labor of your own hands, and it may be imagined what crushing force there is in "I'll call around and pay," to the laboring man who depends upon that pay for subsistence. If those who could pay would pay at once, it would place hundreds and thousands in a condition to do likewise, and prevent much misery and distress.

A True Lady.—The Louisville Courier of the 8th inst. says: "The papers through the country are noticing with favor the verdict of ten thousand dollars lately recovered in Henry county, in this State, in favor of a young lady, in an action of slander, as a strong indication of the high moral tone of the community where the cause was tried. It may be proper to add that, as soon as the verdict was rendered, the fair Kentucky plaintiff, scorning to receive the money of the defendant—her only object being the vindication of her name from the calumnious aspersions of the defendant—directed her counsel to enter a *remittitur* for the amount of the verdict, save what would be sufficient to compensate them for their services. Upon consultation they consented to be satisfied with five hundred dollars, and, in accordance with the instructions of their client, released the defendant from the payment of the nine thousand five hundred dollars."

COMMUNICATION

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Forasmuch as the office of Major General of the 2d Division of the N. C. Militia is now vacant, and after the settlement of the business of the Court Martial of the 44th Regiment of the North Carolina Militia, held at Carthage on the [illegible] ber 1851,

On motion, Capt. H. Leach was called to the Chair, who appointed Mr. W. B. Richardson Secretary.

All the Commissioned Officers of the Regiment being present (except Colonel Wilson,) on motion of Maj. W. R. Purdie, a Committee, consisting of Capts. P. Martin, W. R. Barrett, T. W. Bruton and Lieut. A. A. F. Sowell, was appointed to make suggestions to this meeting.

On motion of Lieut. Sowell, Capt. W. B. Richardson was added to the Committee.

Whereupon, the Committee retired a short time, and through W. B. Richardson, their Chairman, reported as follows:

The Committee having recommended that the office of Major General of the 2d Division of the North Carolina Militia, now, by the resignation of the Hon. J. McKay, vacant: And the Officers of the 44th Regiment having been notified that an election is to be held by the Officers of the 44th Regiment, in part, to supply said vacancy:

Therefore Resolved, That the Committee, believing that the office will be filled by the appointment of Gen. Morison to said office, have unanimously concurred in recommending him for appointment.

The question was then put upon the adoption by the Chairman as to the adoption of the report and resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On motion, it is requested that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer, Northern Carolinian, and Wadesborough Argus.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

H. LEACH, Ch'n.

W. B. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

NEW PAPER.—Mr. William [illegible] of the Deaf Mute, announces that on the 6th of December next, the Deaf Mute will be discontinued, and its place will be supplied by a Literary paper called the "Weekly Post." We have not seen the whole, but publish below the first part, of the Prospectus:

"It will be published by the [illegible] and chiefly edited by Calvin H. [illegible] Esq., through whose exertions [illegible] will be furnished with interesting original statistics of every portion of the State. There will be correspondents in all parts of the State, and in the principal cities of the Union; and original and statistical and fanciful, from the pen of North Carolinians.

The proprietors do not expect to realize large profits from their undertaking, but they anticipate a liberal support for their labor to deserve it.

With this hope the "Weekly Post" will certainly be issued on the day mentioned above; and its publication will be continued for one year, even if it prove a loss to the proprietors. This result, however, they are not prepared to anticipate; but relying on their confidence in the public spirit of North Carolina, they will fling their bantling to the breeze without waiting to receive subscriptions in advance.

The terms of the "Weekly Post" will be, for a single copy, $2 per year in advance, or $2 50 if payment be delayed six months. A material reduction, however, will be made to Clubs, the terms of which will hereafter be stated.

WILLIAM D. COOKE.

Terrific Balloon Ascension.—[illegible] day last M. and Mme. Poitevin made a second ascent in a carriage and [illegible] Leon Faucher having been induced to [illegible] back his prohibition. Immediately the balloon was a small car, in which [illegible] assistant took his place; from the [illegible] the ropes and irons to which the [illegible] was made fast. The balloon [illegible] given signal, with its ponderous [illegible] all the grace of a butterfly. [illegible] vin showered the spectators with [illegible] M. Poitevin held the reins as [illegible] ly as if he was driving a slow team [illegible] Bloomington. But the most [illegible] part of the spectacle was not [illegible] the bill, and was only visible to [illegible] had fortified themselves with [illegible] and telescopes. At a point [illegible] naked eye lost its power of vision, [illegible] magnifying glass revealed the [illegible] scene:

The man in the car let down [illegible] riage, some 12 feet below, a rope [illegible] up this walked M. Poitevin, with [illegible] ness and unconcern, positively [illegible] Mme. P. was just on the point of [illegible] ing suit, when the strongest [illegible] gave out in their turn, and the [illegible] remained in doubt as to the success [illegible] sue. A thunder storm coming [illegible] intrepid æronauts thought it best [illegible] out of the way by going above it, [illegible] therefore penetrated the [illegible] that veiled the face of the sun, [illegible] few minutes were perfectly high and [illegible]

They descended an hour and a [illegible] terward, and found themselves [illegible] miles from Paris. The next [illegible] hotel where they had taken [illegible] the night was besieged by a crowd [illegible] that the gendarmes had to be called [illegible] to procure an exit for the party. [illegible] way back to the capital it was a [illegible] march. It was no use trying to [illegible] *cognito*, having, as they did, a balloon [illegible] take care of, and one that you could [illegible] hide under a bushel. They re-entered [illegible] city safe and sound, after an absence of [illegible] twenty-four hours.—*Paris paper.*

To those who plume themselves on a strict observance of all the niceties of etiquette we announce two very important decisions recently made by those who ought to know, viz: that a gentleman *ought* to take off his glove when shaking hands with a lady, and that he *ought* to ride at her left hand when they meet fellow equestrians.—*Alabama Whig.*

The most attentive man to business ever knew was he who once wrote on his shop door, "Gone to bury my wife; back within half an hour."

One of the broadest hints to pop the question which it is possible for a young lady to give a young gentleman, is to declare to him her intention of never marrying.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1851.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—Later ...rns confirm the statements made in ...sday's Observer, (see first page of ...ly Observer,) of the complete suc... of the Co-operation party, over the ...diate Secessionists. The vote in ...ston was 2479 against 1016. Ma... 1463, in the largest vote ever polled ... the city.

...e majority in the State against Se... ...n is estimated at 7 to 8,000. Yet, ...e face of this, the Mercury contends ...e State Convention will do what the ...have refused to do. The "States' ...ts Associations" are to continue their ...ily meetings.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—Bigler, Lo... Free Soiler, is elected Governor of ...sylvania, by a majority of ten to ...e thousand over Johnston, Whig Free ... The result is stated to be no test ... Whig strength in the State. John... ...ported the abolitionists, by a speech ...ining the constitutionality of the ...ive law, and by pocketing the bill to ... the State law prohibiting the use of ...ils for the confinement of fugitives. ...lost him the votes of many Whigs, ...ld not secure the votes of many abo... ...ts; for Bigler had superior claims ...ir support. *He* had voted for the ...t proviso, and for the law which it ...intended to repeal by the bill which ...ston pocketed. Moreover, Wilmot, ...ead of the Abolition party in Penn... ...a, united heartily in the support of ...gler, and of course carried his friends ... with him. Bigler and Wilmot were ... same ticket. The Locofocos had ...e scruples against voting for one of their ... thus allied to abolitionism.

OHIO ELECTION.—Wood, Locofoco Ab... ...rnor, is re-elected by eight or ten ...and majority, over Vinton, whig. ...e result the Washington Union re... ...over as a great and glorious demo... ...triumph, though it is notorious that ...s been effected by an open coalition ...n the Abolitionists and Locofocos. ...is the following from the Locofoco ...ation organ of New York is conclusive ...:—

From the N. Y. Evening Post, of Thursday.

"The Democratic candidate for Governor ...s succeeded in Ohio, a Whig State. ...mer Wood, *a candidate acceptable to ...ree-soil party, and generally support... ...them*, goes back to the Executive ...by about fifteen thousand majority ...very remarkable and significant victo... ...The Whig candidate, Mr. Vinton, is one ...the class called Union men—one who ...will never reform a wrong, or redress an ...existing grievance, or repeal or change a ...law, unless there was a good party ...reason for it. All that attachment to the ...Compromise measures could do for the ...candidate, was done for him and against ...his competitor; yet, in a State where the ...Whigs have more than half the votes, he ...is left in a mortifying minority.

"Yet the Wilmington Journal, and such ...unscrupulous papers, tell us that the ...Northern Whigs are hostile, and the North... ...Locofocos friendly, to the rights of the ...South!

"The principles of this Gov. Wood, whose ...election is hailed as a triumph by the ...Washington Union, may be gathered from ...the following extract from his Inaugural ...Address last winter:—

"I sum them up, as far as they regard ...the great questions at issue, thus: Essen... ...modification or repeal of the Fugitive ...Slave law, as barbarous and utterly un... ...worthy of civilized legislation; no exten... ...sion of slavery; immediate abolition in the ...District of Columbia."

A rehearing of the case of Richard ...Jackson, charged with homicide, was had ...on the 13th, at the Court-House in this ...town, before Justices Lutterloh, Cook and ...Deaning, by virtue of a Bench warrant is... ...sued by Judge Bailey. Jackson was a... ...dmitted to bail, in the sum of $5000, ...and Abraham Murdecette, who was in the ...house of Jackson when he shot Barksdale, ...was discharged.

Hon. J. C. Dobbin and Warren Wins... ...low, Esq. for the prosecution. John Wins... ...low, Jas. Banks, and W. H. Haigh, Esqrs. ...for the prisoner.

SHOCKING MURDER.—The Rev. Robert ...McNabb, of Carthage, Moore county, N. ...C., was cruelly murdered on Friday night ...last in his own yard. We learn verbally, ...that a neighbor sat with him till 9 o'clock ...in the evening, after which Mr. McNabb ...took his pipe and went into the garden to ...smoke before retiring for the night. He ...did not return, and his body was not found ...till the following morning at 10 o'clock, ...when, by following up the marks of blood ...from the garden, it was discovered in the ...woods, some 250 yards distant, horribly ...gashed, the head nearly severed from the ...body, with deep wounds in the side.— ...Three of his own negroes were arrested, of ...whom two men are now in jail, without ...any positive testimony against them; but ...some suspicious circumstances, such as ...that a long knife and some clothing known ...to belong to one of them, cannot be found. ...It is supposed that the object of the mur... ...der was robbery, as Mr. McNabb was ...known to have had about $100 in his pock... ...et, which has not been found.

A letter from Carthage says, "The de... ...ceased was a respectable Minister of the ...Baptist Church. He was a kind hearted ...and benevolent man, and in the eye of ...those who knew him best, his walk was ...blameless before the world."

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of *four* per cent. See advertisement.

We are glad to see that the Wilmington Rail Road Company has at last found itself in a condition to make a dividend.

MILITARY.—Col. Duncan McCormick has resigned his office of Colonel of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia (the lower Regiment of this County,) and an election to supply the vacancy will be held on the 15th of November, the day already appointed for the election of Major General of this Division. The Colonel will be elected by a majority or plurality of the votes of the rank and file of the Regiment. The General by a majority or plurality of the votes of the commissioned officers of the Division. It is understood that there are already several candidates in the field for each vacancy, and an animated contest is anticipated.

HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.—We rejoice to see (says the Eutaw Ala., Whig) that the nomination of Hon. Wm. A. Graham, as the whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, is daily growing into favor. Mr. Graham is popular in all sections of the Union, and his popularity was not gained by any of the arts of electioneering; but by that candid and fearless expression of opinions which always commands respect and confidence.

PLANK ROADS.—So popular is the system of Plank Roads at the North, that one is now nearly completed between New York (commencing at Jersey City,) to Newark, and the company have about 20 fine new stages ready to run on it. This road is laid down by the side of the rail road, over which probably ten or twelve trains pass daily.

METROPOLITAN RAIL ROAD.—The speedy renewal of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is directing attention again to the necessity which *must* before long become apparent to the whole country, of completing the link of direct communication between the North and South, by a Rail Road from Raleigh to Camden. In the Report of Major Fox, on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, made to the last Legislature, it is said,—

"A straight line drawn from N. York to Branchville, the diverging point on the South Carolina Rail Road, passes very nearly through the towns of Petersburg, Gaston, Warrenton, Raleigh, Cheraw and Camden; a line of Railway carried in this direction, *will be without a rival for shortness, cheapness and speed*. It passes through a high and healthy region, avoiding altogether the miasmatic swamps of the coast, and sufficiently distant from the seaboard to prevent all danger of interruption during a time of foreign war. This route requires but the connecting link from Raleigh to Camden to complete it. A line has already been surveyed by a skillful engineer and reported upon as offering unusual facilities of construction. In this report it is stated that the highest grade is under 45 feet to the mile, and ninety-three per cent of the road is a straight line. The whole distance from Raleigh through Fayetteville is 169 miles. *That this route must eventually be made, there can be no doubt*. The travel and mails for the South require it now. Were the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road in good order, a large amount of the Southern travel would prefer the route through Raleigh, and thence by Stage coaches to Camden, in preference to that which takes the sea."

"With a railway connecting Raleigh with Camden, the whole of the through travel would pass over the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. This travel has been increasing at a very rapid per centage annually since the opening of the Southern roads."

Similar views are presented, more at large, by Col. Childes, in his Report of a Survey of the Route from Raleigh to the South Carolina line. He estimates the cost of 103 miles of Road at $1,869,005 68. This estimate is based on a very heavy H rail, weighing 65 lbs. to the yard, at $60 per ton, (whereas the iron could now be bought at $40, which would be a saving of more than $200,000.) And it includes Depots, locomotives, cars, and every thing required to make a "first class" road.

THE COTTON CROP.—It is now estimated at New York, on the strength of accounts from the cotton States, that the present crop of cotton will reach between 2,600,000 and 2,700,000 bales—an increase of the estimates of about 200,000 bales, caused by the fine weather for a month past.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.—An effort is making to facilitate the transportation of the Great Southern Mail, which if successful, will it is stated lessen the time between Baltimore and New Orleans, by a day.

CAMPHENE.—Some damage was done in this town a few days ago, and a house had nearly been set on fire, by a camphene lamp being upset.

In New York, accidents by that dangerous article, endangering life or property, are of almost daily occurrence. A few days ago, two fires occurred in one evening, and five females were dreadfully burned, by camphene explosions.

It may not be known, perhaps, that the use of camphene makes a policy of insurance void, unless special permission is given to use it. So dangerous is it considered that strong efforts are made in New York to induce the city authorities to prohibit its use altogether.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We are indebted to Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. of New York, for a set of "Parker's National Series of School Readers." There are four parts to the series, all or any one of which may be obtained at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

OUR "NATURAL ALLIES."

Under this heading the Fayetteville Observer of the 14th commends to the earnest attention of the Wilmington Journal and other papers in like manner offending, an extract from the N. Y. Express, purporting to give a report of the proceedings of a democratic county convention, held at Tammany Hall, N. Y., some time last week. We think that we might fairly object to the admissibility of the testimony, since the Express, which the Observer offers as authority, is well known to be as bitter in its opposition to, and as systematic in its misrepresentation of the democratic party as the *Fayetteville Observer* itself, and its statements must therefore be received with many grains of allowance, for the effects of passion and prejudice, if they can be received at all.

The matter as stated seems to be, that at the meeting or convention in question, a Mr. Wheeler of the 15th Ward, proposed a series of resolutions, and among them several denouncing in round terms, the action and the nominees of the democratic State convention at Syracuse. Very properly, we think, the whole string was laid on the table. That portions of them were perfectly right, we do not doubt; but they were unnecessary, and the convention might fairly lay them on the table upon this account alone; without incurring the imputation of hostility to their principles. Besides this, these unobjectionable portions were, as we have already observed, combined with others, which read more like a studied invective against democracy, gotten up by an unscrupulous political opponent, than the production of a democrat, looking to the success of the party, or the perpetuation of its principles. The impression which the report conveys to our mind is that this man Wheeler was either a factious intermeddler, or was employed by the clique who furnish the report (the *Express* clique) to cast a fire-brand into the Convention by insisting upon the introduction of irrelevant matter. Let us be distinctly understood in this matter. We are not the apologists of the Democrats in New York. They are not all that they ought to be. Evil communications corrupt good manners; and they have been brought so much in contact with Seward whiggism that like others who may have been forced to handle pitch, they have been somewhat defiled. But while we cannot wholly endorse them, justice requires that we should expose such ungenerous attacks as the one to which we have alluded. But we must cut short, remembering that as this is purely in reply to the Observer, it can only be of interest to those among our readers who may have seen that paper.

Wilmington Journal.

And this is all that the Journal ventures to tell its benighted readers relative to the doings of its party in Tammany Hall! It has carefully *concealed* from its readers the fact, (which it dare not deny, whatever it may *insinuate*,) that a county convention of its party, in that head quarters for the whole Union, *refused* to adopt a resolution approving of the Compromise measures as a settlement of the slavery agitation; *refused* to adopt another resolution pledging the party to sustain the Fugitive slave law; *refused* to adopt another resolution denouncing the "higher law" doctrines of Seward, and John Van Buren's declaration that the Fugitive law was unconstitutional.

Such was the action of the New York Locofocos—not a mere chance gathering of private individuals of the party, but the selected Delegates representing the whole party in the city and county of New York, containing a population of 600,000. The resolutions were not offered by a Whig in disguise, as the Journal would insinuate, (well knowing the contrary to be the fact,) but by a leader of the party, a selected Delegate of his ward in the city, whom the Journal denounces as being employed by the Whigs *because he is so far a friend to the South and to the Union as to offer a resolution to sustain the fugitive slave law!* Such is the treatment of a friend of the South by a Southern Journal professing peculiar devotion to Southern rights and interests; whilst the conduct of the enemies of the South is *concealed* and *excused* by the same Journal.

Very different was the conduct of the Locofoco papers, (and doubtless the Journal amongst them,) on a late occasion when a Whig Convention in Pennsylvania refused to adopt a resolution pledging its adherence to the Compromise. Then these vaunting *patriots* snuffed treason in the breeze: they could not sufficiently reprobate the conduct of these Whigs, though the latter pleaded with truth that they had already in substance adopted the identical proposition which, being offered again in other words, they laid on the table. The Tammany Locofocos have no such excuse. *They* had not already adopted any thing of the sort, and they refused to pass Mr. Wheeler's pledge in favor of the Compromise, the Fugitive Law, &c., expressly because it would be offensive to the abolitionists, and "destroy the union of *the party*"—that is, they would lose the votes of their abolition confederates.

The conclusion is irresistible,—that the Southern Locofoco papers are less intent upon the rights of the South and the safety of the Union, than upon the success of the Locofoco party and the securing of "the spoils."

GOV. JOHNSTON.—The Journal charges us with "repudiating" our "systematic defence" of Gov. Johnston and the Pennsylvania Whigs. The Journal is entirely mistaken. It knows very well that we have not "repudiated" our defence, for that defence is a creation of the Journal's imagination. We have never defended Gov. Johnston's truckling to abolitionism. We have merely proved that his opponents, the Journal included, are more closely allied with the abolitionists than he.

The Money Market in the Northern cities continues to show signs of improvement.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The America has arrived at Boston with Liverpool papers to the 4th inst.

Cotton had fallen slightly, some descriptions about ¼d.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.—The Wilmington Journal says that Bigler was *not* in alliance with Wilmot—Wilmot, (says the Journal,) was in alliance with Bigler! The Journal says:

"If Mr. Bigler had made any compromise with Wilmot either public or private, we would have been among the first to have denounced him. But as the facts of the case are, that Bigler's platform was perfectly national and patriotic, and Wilmot supported him, as it appears he did, the coalition was all on one side. We are willing to receive the support of the greatest political sinner in the world, yea even of the editor of the Observer, provided it be given without requiring any abandonment of principle on our part. So we presume was the now Governor-elect of Pennsylvania. The mountain would not come to Mahomet, so Mahomet came to the mountain, or in other words the national democrats of Pennsylvania would not come to Wilmot, so Wilmot came to them."

The Journal must invent a more plausible story. The people will hardly believe that Wilmot would vote for Bigler, if, as the Journal affirms, Bigler is national and patriotic and hostile to Wilmot, and oppose Johnston, whose principles, according to the Journal, are identical with his own.

SUDDEN AND ALARMING DEPOPULATION OF CHARLESTON!—A few weeks since, the Mercury published a call for an "immediate secession" meeting, signed we think by more than 1700 of the "most respectable" citizens of Charleston. These 1700 were men who were not to be intimidated by the legions of Federal myrmidons (100 soldiers who recently arrived at Fort Moultrie) nor bribed by millions of Federal Gold, which somebody had shown in confidence to the Editor of the Mercury. But at the election last week, only 1000 votes were polled for secession! What has become of the remaining 700?

The celebrated Henry Shultz, of Hamburg, S. C. died on the 13th inst. He was a German by birth, but emigrated to Charleston, where he began his career as a common laborer, or a mechanic, and amassed a fortune, which he subsequently lost. He was the founder of Hamburg, and of the bridge across the river connecting that place with Augusta, out of which arose suits which he has been prosecuting with untiring zeal for 20 or 30 years.

PORK.—The papers of the Western States inform us that the price of hogs ranges from $4 30 to $4 50 per 100 lbs., considerably higher than usual. The quality and quantity are said to be above an average.

CALIFORNIA LETTERS.—The Postmaster General recommends to all persons having correspondence with California and other parts of the coast of the Pacific Ocean, to discontinue the use of wax in sealing their letters or other papers, as in passing through the tropics the wax is invariably melted, from which much inconvenience results.

North Carolina Cassimeres.—We saw the other day at the store of Messrs. Cook & Taylor, specimens of Cassimeres manufactured at Rock Island Manufactory in Mecklenburg county. We also saw at the store of Messrs. Arey, Shemwell & McDonald, specimens of the Cassimere manufactured at Salem by Messrs. Fries. The fabries which we saw from both factories were highly creditable to their enterprising proprietors, and afford gratifying evidence of the progress in North Carolina of this branch of industry.

North Carolinian.

Wholesale Houses in Fayetteville.—The wholesale houses of this place have done a larger trade this fall thus far than usual. The reason of this we suppose is, that country merchants find that they can buy from our wholesale establishments on as good terms as they can from the jobbing houses of the northern cities. Our large merchants buy their goods mostly from importing houses, and get them on as good or better terms than the jobbing houses of New York and Philadelphia, and can therefore afford to sell them on as good terms to country merchants who buy by the wholesale. We think our merchants in the back country would do well before going North to buy their usual stocks, to give us a call here and see on what terms they can purchase. By doing so, they might possibly save the time and expense of a trip North.—*North Carolinian.*

Another sign of improvement that may be mentioned in our town, is, that there is scarcely a vacant house—store or dwelling—in the place.

Increased Receipts of the W. & R. R. R. Company.—We learn from a reliable source, that the receipts of this Road for the year ending 1st October, 1851, have exceeded those of last year by $37,222 74. This increase of receipts has been derived from the actual income of the road, viz: way and through travel, steamboat and railroad freight.—*Wil. Journal.*

North Carolina Baptist Convention.—As we have already announced, the annual session of this body opened in this town on Thurday last, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The introductory sermon was preached at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., in the First Baptist Church, by Rev. Wm. Hooper, D. D., to a crowded audience.

Rev. J. McDaniel, of First Baptist Church was re-elected President; Rev. D. S. Williams of Cumberland, 1st Vice President, Rev. J. J. James, of Caswell, 2d Vice President, and Dr. G. C. Moore, of Hertford, 3d Vice President; Rev. J. H. Lacy, of Milton, Corresponding Secretary, N. J. Palmer, Esq., of Milton, Recording Secretary, Rev. J. S. Purify, of Wake Forest, Treasurer, Prof. W. T. Brooks, of Wake Forest College, auditor.

There are about forty clergymen in attendance, and about 80 laymen.

Wilmington Journal.

FAYETTEVILLE AND NORTHERN PLANK ROAD.

The Meetings at Jones's Distillery and Leachville on Friday and Saturday last, were well attended; and the citizens of Johnston county pledged themselves in those meetings to build the Road from the Cumberland line to Leachville—a distance of about seventeen miles—leaving only fifteen miles to be constructed from that point to Raleigh. Now is the time for Wake county, and particularly those residing in Raleigh, to come forward and secure beyond doubt, an early completion of the whole line.—*Communicated.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Plank Road Meeting at Jones's Distillery, Johnston county, on Friday, Oct. 17.

Pursuant to notice, a large number of the citizens of Johnston and Cumberland counties met, and organised by the appointment of John McLean, Esq. Chairman, and Zachary Jones and B. H. Tomlinson, Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, and Messrs. A. J. Leach, David McNeill, A. A. McKethan, and others; and then adjourned to re-assemble at Leachville to-morrow.

Meeting at Leachville, Oct. 18th.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Plank Road meeting assembled at this place, and was re-organized by the appointment of Dr. J. T. Leach Chairman, and Zachary Jones and Moses Kenan Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, David McNeill, A. A. McKethan, D. J. McAlister, and others, after which, on motion, the citizens in the neighborhood of Leachville, in the upper part of Johnston county, pledged themselves to construct, at the estimate of the Engineer, that portion of the Road from the Cumberland county line to Leachville, being within fifteen miles of the City of Raleigh.

The utmost good feeling was manifested, and a determination to make arrangements to carry into effect the resolution adopted immediately, entered into.

The First Dividend.—We understand that at a meeting of the Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, held in this place yesterday evening, it was unanimously resolved to declare a dividend of three dollars per share on the capital stock of the company. This dividend is made from the *bona fide* profits of the Road, and is fully justified by the circumstances of the company. This Road may hereafter, we hope, be fairly regarded as a dividend-paying improvement, and its stock must appreciate in consequence.

Wilmington Journal.

A correspondent of the "Newbernian," writing from Philadelphia, thus speaks of Mr. Wiley's forthcoming work the "North Carolina Reader:"

"Certainly Mr. Wiley's North Carolina Reader must have a rapid sale—its literary merits I think will command this in any event. A desire to encourage home literature, I trust—to place a genuine North Carolina book of sterling merit in the hands of every family—to cultivate a sentiment of veneration for the honest Old North State and to diffuse information in regard to the State, must contribute largely to the demand for this book. A Series of genuine Southern readers as school books, written and compiled by one who prefers our institutions at heart and who knows the sentiments and character and wants of our people, is a *desideratum*.—Mr. Wiley's series, from what he tells me of the plan, and the design of the books, will I think supply it."

SYRACUSE, Oct. 14.

In obedience to orders issued by the Federal Government, warrants have been gotten out against some of the most prominent citizens of this place, for alleged participation in the recent rescue of a fugitive slave.

About twenty persons were arrested and taken to Auburn, where, after examination before Judge Conklin, they were held to bail in $2000 each.

Late accounts state that these persons will not be tried for treason, but for obstructing the execution of the Fugitive law, as provided in that law.

Gov. Johnston carried Pennsylvania in 1848 by 267 majority, and a little later in the year, General Taylor got a majority of 13,544 votes. Governor Johnston is now, 1851, defeated by a majority of from *Ten to Twenty Thousand*.

The causes of this prodigious change are easily seen,—and any body can read them. Gov. Johnston, on accepting his re-nomination for Governor, chose to make a speech against one of the Compromise Bills, and to array himself against that series of measures as a final settlement of agitation. He then, and there, committed a political suicide,—and no Whig Party could save him.

Again, Gov. Johnston has chosen to violate a great and leading Whig principle respecting the veto power. The State Legislature repealed the State Law, which forbid the use of the State gaols to the Federal Government, when in the execution of Federal Laws. Gov. Johnston instead of signing the repeal, as Whigs are pledged by their principles to do, when no constitutional principle is involved, *pocketed*, Gen. Jackson fashion, the Repeal Bill—and keeps the Bill in his pocket yet.

The gallant Whigs of Pennsylvania have dared every thing to sustain a candidate with such a mountain on his back,—but the mountain carried him down, and they have temporarily gone with him.

It is a lesson. Read it, aspirants for office. Gov. Johnston has gained about 2700 Abolition votes, and lost 20,000 Whigs, *in the gain.*—*N. Y. Express.*

Hon. Jefferson Davis has not declined the nomination of the "State Rights" party for Governor of Mississippi. As before stated, he has resigned his seat in the United States Senate. Gen. Foote, it is said, will also resign before the day of election, and the Governor has determined to make no appointments to fill the vacancies. In this case, Mississippi will not be represented in the Senate at the opening of the next Congress, nor until after the meeting of her Legislature, which will assemble on the first Monday in January. The members of this Legislature are yet to be chosen, at the election to be held in the first week of the ensuing month, as are the four Representatives in Congress to which the State is entitled.

The Steamer Illinois, at New York, has brought nearly two millions of dollars in California gold.

North Carolina Rail Road.—We are authorized to state that the contract for the completion of the First Division of this Road, extending from a point near Goldsborough, to a point six miles and a half beyond Raleigh, has been taken by a company of gentlemen of this place, at the engineer's estimates, and that the work will be prosecuted with all convenient dispatch. It is expected that it will be complete in two years.—*Wilmington Herald.*

A Honey Moon.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 19th ult., gives the following account of a honey moon and its results—

"Dorothea Walker was yesterday charged by her husband, Adolphe Walker, who lived at No. 115 St. Peter street, with having during a four weeks' marriage, quarreled with him, threatened his life, burnt him with a hot iron, stabbed him in the cheek, and beat and kicked him. A warrant was issued. If the law don't take hold of that woman, then there are no snakes."

MARRIED,

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. Daniel Johnson, Mr. HUGH McPHAIL to Miss SARAH GILLIS, daughter of Col. David Gillis, all of Cumberland.

In Moore county, on the 25th ult., Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS, of Chatham, to Miss ISABELLA McIVER.

Love is the union of two hearts,
That beat in softest melody:
Time, with its ravages, imparts
No bitter fusion to its ecstasy.—[*Com.*

DIED,

At the residence of her son, on Haymont, on the 12th inst., Mrs. MARGARET SIKES, a native of Bladen county, but a resident of this vicinity for the last 33 years, aged 84 years and 2 months. Mrs. Sikes was a devoted member of the Baptist Church for the last 50 years.

Near Queensdale, Robeson county, on the 6th inst., Mrs. FLORA CADDELL, consort of Jno. L. Caddell, and daughter of Daniel and Christian Douglass, aged 24 years. The deceased had a few days previous to her death become the mother of two infant sons, one of which went before and the other after her to that lone bourne from whence no traveller returns. In this dispensation of Providence, a husband and numerous relatives and friends are made to mourn an irreparable loss; yet they are enabled to bow in humble submission to the Divine will, and say: The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord.—*Com.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCT. 21.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	12 a 13
Ditto, apple,	50 a 52	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	14 a 15	Molasses,	26 a 27
Bagging,	12½ a 18	Nails, cut,	4 a 4½
Cotton,	7 a 7¼	Oats,	45 o 50
Corn,	90 a $1	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	10 a 11	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4½ a 5¼	Salt, sack,	1 35 a 1 40
Feathers,	32 a 35	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	1 05 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	85 a 90
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	a 50
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	a 20
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	none		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon continues to come in, and sells at about quotations.

Cotton continues to recede; prices unsettled.

We notice the arrival of three mountain wagons loaded with Butter, which sold at 12½ to 16 cents.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon dull; Hams 14 to 15, Sides 12, Shoulders 11 to 11¼. Corn 70. Meal 85. Lard 11 to 11½. Lime $1. Soft Turpentine 2 35. Spirits 29. Rosin 90 to 95. Salt 18. Shingles 3 50.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The sales of cotton today were 1000 bales, on a basis of 8¼ for Upland Middling.

At Charleston, on Thursday, cotton was firm, at 7 to 8¼, principally 8 to 8¼.

The America's news caused a decline of ⅛ to ¼ at New York, Mobile, &c.

Total receipts of cotton 151,223 bales, against 115,350 last year. Increase 35,873.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 21—Flats Clay and Lake, up from Stm'r Evergreen, with goods for F Frieze, E A Vogler, F & H Frieze, Boner & Christ, Lash & Brother, A Hunt, Brown, Fraley & Co, G W Brown, J H Hawley, A Gainey, Rev N Eaton, W B Thompson, S F Phillips, and for 21 merchants in Fayetteville.

☞ *To Advertisers.*—Many advertisements are handed in at this office, on Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning, after the forms are made up, and part of the papers printed off. This often happens in cases where the advertisement was actually written during the preceding week, but still oftener where it might as well have been so written. It subjects us to much inconvenience to take out matter from the form to put such advertisements in, though our desire to oblige induces us to encounter that inconvenience. It may not be considered, however, by the advertiser, that if he waits until after the paper has gone to press, his advertisement necessarily fails to meet the eyes of a considerable number of our readers.

Rock Island Cassimeres.

WE have on hand a fine stock of splendid Cassimeres, manufactured at Rock Island, Mecklenburg county, N. C. Persons wishing to buy at wholesale or retail, will please call and examine these goods; they are worth looking at.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32-4w

ALUM SALT.

3000 BUSHELS received on consignment. For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
Oct. 20, 1851. 2t

TANNERS' OIL.

15 BBLS. just landed, in good order, for sale. WILLKINGS & CO.
Oct. 20, 1851. 32-4t

4,000 lbs. very superior North Carolina BACON—Hams, Sides, and Shoulders—just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 21, 1851. 32-3t

Butter and Cranberries.

50 FIRKINS Prime Mountain BUTTER, A few bushels CRANBERRIES, For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
Oct. 19, 1851. 32-2w

DAHLIAS are now in full bloom. Persons wishing to select fine varieties should call and see them before frost.

Strawberries and Raspberries may now be planted.

Strawberries 50 cts. to $2 per hundred.
do 10 to 50 cts. per dozen.
Peonies 20 to 50 cts. each. Plant now.
Raspberries $2 to $3 per dozen.
Rhubarb for tarts 25 to 50 cts. each. Plant now.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan street.
Oct. 21. 32-3w

P. S.—FOR SALE, the best COW in the county. Farmers wishing to improve their stock, should call and look at her.

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel in the town of Rockingham, occupied by J. C. McKinnon, Esq., will open it on the 1st of November next, as a private Boarding House, for the accommodation of his students. Parents entering their sons after that time will be charged only for the time sent.

The Hotel will be discontinued after the 1st proximo. GEO. B. WETMORE.
Oct. 17, 1851. 32-3tw

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
October 13, 1851.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Principal Bank and Branches, on and after the 3d of November next.

32t3N] H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r.

E. C. HALL,
OF ROME,
Successor of Hall, Sackett & Co.,

IS now receiving his Fall STOCK of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries.

A much larger and more general stock than ever opened on the East side of the Cape Fear—which he is prepared and determined to sell to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.

☞ He would call particular attention to his stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. The assortment is unusually large, and of every quality and style; and having been bought for Cash, he can and will sell them very low.

You that wish Bargains will find it to your interest to give the Stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Always on hand, a general stock of GROCERIES.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

The Carolinian and Goldsborough Telegraph will copy.

Butter and Cranberries.

40 FIRKINS fine Mountain BUTTER, 10 bushels CRANBERRIES, Just received and for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Oct. 21, 1851. 32-4t

DAILY EXPECTED.

A GENERAL assortment of COOPERS' TOOLS, of the best manufacturers' make, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

New Books and Stationary.

WE are now receiving our Fall supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, embracing every thing usually kept in that line.

E. J. HALE & SON.
October 21, 1851.

Arey, Shemwell & Co.

HAVE one piece extra fine 7-4 black French CLOTH, to which they would call the attention of the public.
Oct. 15, 1851. 32tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 TONS of HOOP IRON, suitable for Spirit barrels, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Principe & Havana Cigars.

20,000 PRINCIPE and Havana CIGARS, superior flavor, in quarter boxes, for sale by COOK & JOHNSON.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32-3w

JUST RECEIVED.

75 MEN'S and Boys' SADDLES, of every quality and style, some very fine. Also, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Wagon Harness. By E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Another lot of that celebrated OLD RYE WHISKEY, just received of "Nick Williams," by G. S. DEMING.
Oct. 16, 1851. 31-4t

Will be Received by the first rise in the River,

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, the undersigned will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday of next Superior Court week, being the 10th day of the month, a NEGRO MAN named Dick, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Margaret Ray, deceased. Terms made known at sale.

M. C. LAMONT, Commissioner.
October 8, 1851. 32-ts

IN STORE,

PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, and Spinning Wheels. E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

ONE MORE LEFT.
FOR RENT,

ONE commodious Store-house, cellar extra; large Dwelling above, consisting of halls, rooms, pantries, &c.—all for rent. Call, see and examine. Dan'l J. McRae is authorised to rent the above for one year.

W. A. HANCOCK.
Oct. 15, 1851. 31-3t

DAILY EXPECTED.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HOLLOWWARE, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, A. D. 1851.

John P. Yates and Sarah his wife, *against* Mark Cole and Margaret his wife, Lucy Diggs, and Alexander McRae.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Lucy Diggs, and the said Alexander McRae, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Lucy and the said Alexander to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Bill of Complaint aforesaid.

Witness, Geo. B. Wetmore, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1851.

32-6tw] GEO. B. WETMORE, C. M. E.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, A. D. 1851.

Edward Patterson, Archibald Leach and wife Catharine, Sarah Patterson, and James W. C. Graham, *against* Archibald Patterson, Daniel Patterson, and Duncan McLeod and wife Barbara McLeod.

Petition for the Sale of Land.

IN this cause, it is adjudged and decreed, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in Fayetteville, for the Defendants, Archibald Patterson, Daniel Patterson, Duncan McLeod and wife Barbara, to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, Geo. B. Wetmore, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1851.

32-6tw] GEO. B. WETMORE, C. M. E.

D. & W. McLaurin

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

—ALSO—

75 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
75 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails, assorted,
8 tons Swedes and English Iron,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,

With Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars; Green Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Powder; Shot; Bar Lead; Table Salt; Bar and Fancy Soaps. With a great variety of other articles, to which we invite the attention of purchasers at wholesale or retail, as low as any other house in the place.

Oct. 6, 1851. D. & W. McLAURIN. 28tf

FALL, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a very large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased by the Package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase Goods at reduced prices, will please call and examine, as Bargains may be expected.

BOLTING CLOTHS, Anker Brand, from No. 1 to 10, uncommonly cheap.

95 Packages BOOTS AND SHOES, cheaper than ever were for sale in this market.

Oct. 4, 1851. 28tf

Mill Stones, Anchor Bolting Cloth, Mill Irons, French Burr, Esopus and Cologne Mill Stones, at Manufacturers' prices.

THE subscribers having made very favorable arrangements for obtaining from one of the most extensive importing and manufacturing houses in this country, French Burr, Cologne and Esopus Mill Stones, and the real Anchor Bolting Cloth, are now enabled to offer any of these articles to Millers of the best quality, and at lower prices than they have been heretofore furnished at in this place.

A supply of best Anchor Bolting Cloth constantly kept on hand.

The quality of every article is warranted.

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.

Oct. 6, 1851. 28-1mew2meow

A pair of 4 ft. 2 inch Cologne Mill Stones on hand; and daily expected, pair of 3 feet 6 inch Esopus Mill Stones,—and would invite an examination of them, as they will be found superior for Corn.

10,000 SPORTSMEN

WANTED.

The Subscriber has now one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks Double and Single SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS of the most superior quality,—Colt's Repeating and Allen's Revolving, of every quality,—Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of English and French make. Also, the most complete assortment of Gun fixtures that has ever been offered in this section of country. Also, Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order or repaired.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from one to five hundred yards.

Air Guns made to order at short notice.

To all of which the attention of Sportsmen and others is respectfully invited.

M. A. BAKER.
Sign of the Gun,

Hay street, nearly opposite the Marble Yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

STEAM MILLS.

THE undersigned is authorized to receive orders for Page's celebrated improved Patent Circular Saw Mills and Steam Engines, manufactured in Baltimore, which have been pronounced by competent judges superior to all other Mills. The builders assert that a mill of this kind with 10 horse engine, will saw more plank than any two up and down saws ever operated with, and do it better.

Call on the subscriber, at the F. & W. Plank Road Office, who will give any information required.

JOHN M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1851. 28-tf

The Change has been made!

THE Subscribers having sold out their old Stock of Goods, have the pleasure now of saying to their friends, that they are now opening an entire NEW STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

Groceries of all kinds,

All of which we will sell low for Cash, or exchange for any kind of Country Produce, or to punctual customers on time.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

COMPETITION DEFIED!

Clothing! Clothing!

NOW receiving, direct from New York, a superb lot of CLOTHING, made up in the most fashionable style and of the best materials, consisting of black and brown Frock and Dress Coats; Cloth Overcoats; Cassimere Pants, several varieties; fancy Grenadine Silk, Satin and Twilled Silk Vests. All of which will be sold lower than any concern of the kind in town, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Call and see. A further addition to the Stock is daily expected, and due notice will be given. One door East of Cook & Taylor's.

J. SMITH & CO.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock, consisting of a very general selection of

Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Leather, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Iron, Steel and Nails, and Staple Dry Goods,

With a large Stock of

GROCERIES, BAGGING, ROPE, &c.

Persons visiting this market to purchase at Wholesale or Retail, would do well to give us a call.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 22, 1851. Hay street. 24tf

FALL GOODS.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving their ***Fall & Winter Goods,*** comprising much the largest stock they have ever offered. In their stock may be found

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Angola, Silk and Fur Hats; Wool ditto; Caps; Umbrellas; Bonnets; Yarns; Sheetings,—and in fact nearly every article usually kept by us.

—ALSO—

About 10,000 pair BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Purchasers will please call and examine.

August 23, 1851. 16-2m

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and expect to have in Store in a few days, their entire Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Among this Stock will be found all the late varieties of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods. The larger portion of their Stock has been laid in for the Wholesale Trade, in which line the undersigned do not intend to be undersold.

Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

August 20, 1851. 15tf

NEW GOODS!

OUR FALL STOCK OF GOODS is now ready for inspection, comprising an endless variety.

GROCERIES.

Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, Clarified and common Sugars; Rio, Laguira, Mocha, Java and Maricabo Coffee; Port, Madeira, Champaign and Cooking Wines; pure and imitation French Brandy; Holland Gin; Champaign Cider; No. 1 Mackerel; Salmon and Smoked Herrings; Boxes Fancy Candy and Sugar Plums; Starch; Saleratus; Farina for Puddings; Scotch Snuff; Hazard Co's and Dupont's Powder; Soap of all kinds; Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon and Mace.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS-WARE.

A large assortment of White Granite, flowed and light Blue and Mulberry Ware; common Liverpool Ware, a good assortment; plain and fancy Gilt and White China Tea Sets; one white China Dinner Set; white and gilt Bowls; Coffee Cups, &c.

Cut, pressed and plain Tumblers; Wine and Jelly Glasses; Goblets; Decanters; Bowls; Dishes; Pitchers; Salt-cellars, &c.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Housekeeping Utensils of all kinds; Brown and Bleached Damask Table Cloths and Napkins; Oil Cloth Table Covers; Toweling, a variety; 10-4 Linen and Cotton Sheeting; Curtain Goods; Wall and Window Paper; Fluid and Lard Lamps; Waiters; Brooms and Brushes of all kinds; Brass and common Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Fenders; Brass and Iron-bound Pails; Sets Table Cutlery, and many other useful articles too numerous to mention.

CARPETING.

3000 yards Carpeting—Brussels, superfine and fine Ingrain patterns, to suit a variety of tastes: Rugs and Floor Oil Cloth; Wool-mixed and Jute Door Mats.

CLOTHING.

A general stock of Ready-made CLOTHING, —Cloaks, Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Sacks, Pants and Vests, including an assortment of Boys' Clothing; Muslin Shirts; Wool, Merino and Silk Undershirts; Collars; Stocks; Suspenders; Gloves, &c. Gentlemen will find a complete outfit.

—ALSO—

Blankets; Bed Ticks; Georgia Plains; bleached and brown Shirtings; Hosiery; Linseys; Cassimeres; Tweeds; Oil Cloths; India Rubber Cloth; Letter, Cap and Wrapping Paper; Portfolios; Portable Writing Desks; Note Books; Fancy Work Boxes; Looking Glasses; Snuff Boxes, &c.

10 cases assorted Bonnets.
10 " " Shoes.
10 boxes Coffee Mills.
1 case assorted Umbrellas.
20 packages Drugs and Dyes.
20 boxes Window Glass.
100 kegs Cut Nails.
10 " Wrought ditto, and Spikes.
50 bags Shot. Bar Lead.
5000 Cigars.
10 boxes Imperial Tea.
2 chests fine Hyson Tea.
1 " " Black "
Half-boxes Fresh Raisins.

In our second story will be found—

A heavy stock of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—Knives and Forks; Pen and Pocket Knives; Double and single Guns; Files; Tanners' Knives; Hand Saws; Planes; Hammers; Hatchets; Axes, a good assortment, &c. &c.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to examine a Stock which, for variety and excellence, challenges competition.

☞ The Goods will be sold for Cash, or on time for good paper.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Sept. 5, 1851. 20tf

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large addition to his Stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Hollow-Ware, Leather, Window Glass, White Lead, Cheese, Mackerel, Codfish, &c. &c. &c.

Which he offers on reasonable terms.

He offers for sale a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, viz:

100 bbls. Whiskey.
50 " Apple Brandy.
10 " choice "old Nash," 5 years old.
10 " old Rye Whiskey.

His stock of FOREIGN LIQUORS were selected with care and are of superior quality. They consist of—

"Godard" Brandy.
"Otard" do.
"Hennesey" do.
"Old London Dock" ditto.
Holland Gin.
Jamaica Rum.
Irish Whiskey.
Madeira Wine, superior.
Sherry do. do.
Port do, choice, (very fine.)
Sicily Madeira do.

—IN GLASS—

Champaign Wine, of "Heidsick" and other favorite brands.
Sparkling Hock, in pints and quarts.
Still Hock, do. do.
London Porter. do. do.

☞ All kinds of Produce bought at the Market price in exchange for Goods.

W. DRAUGHON.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18-3m

PURE WHITE LEAD.

3000 lbs. Pure and No. 1 White Lead, in oil.
Chrome and Imperial Green.
Rose Pink; Prussian Blue.
Chrome Yellow; Spanish Brown.
Spanish Whiting; Putty and Glass.

Just received and for sale by

COOK & JOHNSON.

Oct. 6, 1851. 28-3w

CENTRE PLANK ROAD.

The President of the Road, together with some other gentlemen, propose to hold Plank Road Meetings—at Blue's Bridge, 20th Oct.; at Rockingham, 21st Oct.; Mineral Spring, 22d; Little's Mills, 23d; McCallum's Store, 24th; Centre, 25th;—to which they respectfully request the attendance and co-operation of the citizens of Richmond, Stanly, and Montgomery counties. Oct. 6.

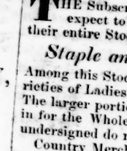
Plank Road Lumber Wanted.

SEALED Proposals will be received until the 1st day of November, for Lumber to construct the 1st Division of the FAYETTEVILLE and CENTRE PLANK ROAD, extending from Fayetteville to Puppy Creek,—the proposer to state the points of delivery, the amounts to be delivered, and the price. The Lumber to be of the usual kind. The proposals can be handed to John M. Rose, Secretary of the Company, or to the subscriber.

JNO. A. WILLIAMS.

October 6, 1851. 28-tf

Watches and Jewelry.



The Subscriber repectfully informs the public, that he has just returned from the North, with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES; Gold Fob, Guard & Vest Chains; Gold, Silver, Steel and Gilt Keys; Breast Pins; Ear Rings; Finger Rings; Gold, Silver, Steel and Shell Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Bracelets; Lockets; Gold and Silver Belt Buckles; Sleeve Buttons; Clasps; Silver Cups; Music Boxes, Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Port-moneys; Purse; a fine assortment of Walking Canes; Plated Cake Baskets and Castors; a large assortment of fine and common Accordeons; Violins; Flutes; Fifes; Surveyors' Compasses; Chains; Mathematical Instruments; Ladies' Work Boxes; fine and common double and single barrel Guns; Pistols of every variety; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; Dog Collars and Calls; fine Pocket and Pen Knives; Scissors; Razors; Needles; Chessmen and Boards; Hair, Tooth, Nail, Lather and Flesh Brushes; Note Paper; Envelopes; and a great variety of Fancy Goods.

Alarm, Eight and One-day CLOCKS.

Purchasers will please give me a call.

☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly Repaired.

W. PRIOR, Hay street.

Sept. 2, 1851. 18-3m

NEGRO SHOES.

1000 pair of Negro Shoes just received, and for sale very low, by

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

October 7, 28-4w

FAYETTEVILLE WATER WORKS.

The Subscriber offers for sale his interest, being one fourth of the stock in the above company.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Oct. 6, 1851. 28-2m

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell one-half of the Fayetteville Water Works. Neither of the present proprietors having time to give their personal attention to the property, the purchaser can have the management of it, making it a valuable investment.

Oct. 1, 1851. E. J. HALE.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 29th inst., JOHN, sometimes called John Carwile, a mulatto, showing Indian blood. The said John has very dark hair, inclined to curl, but when combed lies in waves. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high—about 28 years old. Being a house servant his manner is easy; but when spoken to, he has a down-cast look, but replies with a smile. I will give a Reward of Fifty Dollars if taken up within the State, or One Hundred Dollars if caught out of the State and lodged in Jail.

B. BOYKIN.

Camden, S. C., Sept. 30, 1851. 28-6wpd

FOR THE FARMERS.

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, Harrows, Ploughs and Plough fixtures of different patterns, &c. &c. For sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

HAIR FOR PLASTERING,

FOR sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

RYE WHISKEY.

ANOTHER lot of Williams's Old Rectified RYE WHISKEY, just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

BACON AND PORK.

W. MACINTYRE offers for sale
13 hhds. Bacon Sides,
13 hhds. Bacon Shoulders,
1 hhd. do. Hams,
10 bbls. New Mess Pork.

—ALSO—

1 tierce Clean Rice,
5 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
15 half boxes Raisins.

Liberty Point, August 26, 1851. 16-tf

Empire State

Cooking Stoves.

THE EMPIRE STOVE is of the latest and most approved pattern. It is better, and can be sold cheaper, than any other kind of Cooking Stove.

For sale by

C. W. ANDREWS.

April 22, 1851. 69tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware

MANUFACTORY.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

Sept. 28, 1850. C. W. ANDREWS. 39-Y

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1Ypd

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 12, 1851. 21-Y

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant. The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having recently increased his business, he has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, SEPT. 22, 1851.

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

New Firm & New Livery Stables.

THE Undersigned having formed a Copartnership to carry on the

Livery Stable Business,

Respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the Public generally, that they can be accommodated on reasonable terms with

Horses, Buggies & other Vehicles,

at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscribers, as they are well prepared to carry on the Business, having refitted and renewed the Establishment, with the addition of some fine Horses and new Vehicles, and are satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who may wish to hire.

And therefore call on them to give us a trial.

J. W. POWERS.
ROBERT REGISTER.

Sept. 18, 1851. 23y

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FURTHER supply, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fall & Winter for 1851!!

Fashionable Merchant Tailoring

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

Wilmington, N. C.,

ARE opening direct from their Manufactory, and from newest importations, a large assortment of

Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel,

comprising every variety of Business and Dress Coats,—Pants beautifully cut, newest style and best workmanship,—Vests, a numberless variety of patterns, finest and medium qualities. Also, every style of Under Garment worn by Gentlemen, of the best qualities and most approved cut;—and we would call particular attention to our *Patent Yoke Seam* Shirt, the best fitting garment worn: and also the new and beautiful style of Drawers, sold only by ourselves.

IN THE DRESS GOODS LINE, we are prepared to show up a most splendid assortment of Cravats, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders, Night Caps, &c. &c., in all a complete variety, latest style.

OUR MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT is conducted by Cutters of eminent skill, and all our work got up in the best style possible. Great attention paid to the newest and most approved fashions, as we put ourselves in possession of the monthly Reports, direct from Paris and New York.

Gentlemen visiting Wilmington will find it quite to their advantage to call and examine our Stock.

Terms Cash, and all Goods sold at fair prices.

SCOTT & BALDWIN, Market st.,
Wilmington, N. C.

September 22, 1851. 24-tf

H. G. HALL,

Fayetteville Foundry.

CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

☞ A lot of Babbet Metal for sale.

Winslow street, Sept. 1, 1851. 18Y

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 25-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT, } Wilmington, N. C.
O. S. BALDWIN. }

Jan. 15, 1851. 55ypd

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

Mrs. HAWLEY will resume

her SCHOOL on Monday the 6th of October.

Oct. 2, 1851. 27-3w

☞ Miss BINGHAM will resume her School on Wednesday the 1st October.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24-6w

PRINTING INK.

A FEW 30lb Kegs, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 13.

30,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, by

H. BRANSON & SON.

July 1.

Spanish Smoking Tobacco.

2500 SPANISH CIGARS, for sale low by

H. BRANSON & SON.

Sept. 11, 1851. 21tf

DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER,

FOR sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

April 21. 68tf

Linseed Oil and White Lead,

FOR sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

April 21. 68tf

☞ The Farmers' & Planters' ALMANAC for 1852, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

CASH

PAID for YOUNG NEGROES. Apply to

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 25, 1851. 25tf

NOTICE.

THE Steward's Hall at Floral College will be leased for one year from the 1st January 1852. Sealed proposals (post paid) addressed to A. D. McLean, President Board of Trustees, will meet with attention. The election will take place the third Thursday in November.

Oct. 3, 1851. 30-wtt

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 760 acres of LAND, lying on Campbell's Creek, near Northington's Ferry, in the upper part of Cumberland county, of which about 60 acres are under cultivation,—enough to produce 800 bushels of grain.

The above Land is covered with dog wood, red oak, hickory, white oak, and long-leaf pine, embracing a considerable quantity of steam-mill Timber.

Terms liberal, and made known on application.

DANIEL CAMERON.

Oct. 11, 1851. 30-3tpd

NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Tuesday, 21st Oct., if not previously disposed of, my plantation on which I now reside, containing two hundred and fifty acres of land lying on the south side of the Little Marsh, in Robeson county, and on the west side of the Lumberton road. The land is well timbered, and has on it about 7000 Turpentine boxes, and a good Grist Mill and Cotton Gin.

Also, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, blacksmith tools, corn and fodder, stock of various kinds, viz: horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

PETER McGEACHY.

Sept. 20, 1851. 28-2t

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred acres of LAND in the county of Robeson, known as the Lumber Bridge Plantation, situated at the termination of the Southern Plank Road leading from Fayetteville. There are about 100 acres cleared and under good cultivation; besides there are a good Grist Mill and Cotton Gin. The Grist Mill and Gin have been recently repaired, and they are now in splendid order. The Plantation is a very desirable one, and is susceptible of great improvement. The Land is well timbered, and is within three miles of good navigation.

Also, will be sold, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils of all kinds, one set of Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools, stock of all kinds, viz: Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, &c. Also, Corn, Fodder, and various other articles not mentioned.

The above Sale will take place on THURSDAY, 23d October, 1851.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves previous to the day of Sale, or address the subscriber at Lumber Bridge P. O.

JOHN B. McNATT.

Oct. 1, 1851. 28-3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber lost on yesterday, either in Rockingham or on his way home, his Pocket Book, containing a small amount of money, and also the following Notes, to-wit: One Note on T. Bostick and B. B. McKenzie, for $270, dated about the 20th March 1851, and due one day after date. One ditto on T. Bostick, for $15, dated 2d May 1851, and due one day after date. And one ditto on John P. Covington, for $241, dated 26th February 1851, and due one day after date.

I will give a small Reward for the recovery of the Pocket Book and its contents, and I hereby notify those persons upon whom I hold the above Notes, not to pay them over to any person but myself.

LEWIS R. THOMAS.

Richmond co., N. C., Sept. 24, 1851. [28-3tw

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at Ashboro, Randolph county, until Wednesday, the 5th day of Nov., it being Wednesday of Randolph County Court, for the building of a new Jail for said county. The walls of the building will probably be of heavy frame work, though we invite propositions both for wood and brick work, as the internal work will be the same in both. The size of the house will be 46 by 34 feet, two stories high; if of wood, to be raised on a brick wall three feet above the surface of the earth; the first story to be 12 feet pitch in the clear, and the second 10 feet. There will be four rooms on the first floor, besides the passage, all of which will have fire-places, for the use of the Jailer's family. The second story will be devoted to the prisons. The roof will be of shingles.

For the plan and specifications, call at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Ashborough, until the above day.

ALF'D BROWER,
RESEKIAH ANDREWS,
THOS. RICE,
Commissioners.

Sept. 25, 1851. 28-td

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROBT McNABB.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., } 70-tf
May 3, 1851. }

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

NOTICE,

A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

300 ACRES of land lying on both sides of Crains creek in the upper edge of Cumberland county, joining the lands of A. McCallum, Angus Johnson, and others. 2,050 acres of it is good bottom land, well timbered with white and red oak, suitable for staves or timber of any kind; it is one of the best ranges for stock of all kinds, perhaps in the county, with a fine spring of water on it within three miles of the Plank Road running from Carthage to Fayetteville. In addition to that, lumber can be rafted down the creek to Little River.

Any person wishing to purchase said land will call upon Angus Johnson, who will show them the land; or address R. McIntosh, at Pittsborough.

Terms made easy to the purchaser.

None of the said land is cleared—no improvements of any kind.

ROBERT McINTOSH.

Sept. 29, 1851. 28-3mw

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1851.

Robert Johnston and his wife, *vs.* John Watson and wife Mary.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Malcom McFarland, John McFarland, and Daniel McFarland, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that they be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in October next, to answer, plead, or demur, to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in July, A. D. 1851.

A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $3 25.] 26-6tw

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Order made by John L. Bailey, Judge [illegible] present term of our Superior Court, I hereby give public notice, that

A Special Term of said Court for the County of Moore

At the Court House in Carthage, on MONDAY in November next, when 24th day of the month, when Suitors and Witnesses on the Civil noon of that day.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of at Office, the Monday before the in August, A. D. 1851.

JOHN MORISON.

24-tc]

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE Subscriber being desirous to the west, offers for sale his 12 miles north of Carthage, lying of Bear Creek, in the County of taining 750 acres of land, the most heavily timbered, well watered, the production of corn, cotton, wheat tobacco. 50 or 60 acres are in bottom lands.

A portion of the land is under and has on it a two story frame dwelling together with all such other buildings usually met with on a farm. There is excellent mill-site on the premises, with rock for constructing a dam and sufficient power for ordinary purposes.

Gold has been discovered on the or more places.

The Fayetteville and Western Plank passes over the land within [illegible] ing; and it is only 2 miles from the point at which the present [illegible] going on, on that River is navigable.

This situation is remarkable for [illegible]

The terms will be liberal and [illegible]

Persons wishing to purchase or particulars referred to Col. John Carthage, N. C.

JOHN C. [illegible]

Moore county, Sept. 7, 1851.

Hurrah for North Carolina!

Home Industry must be encouraged.

I AM now prepared to manufacture LOCKS with mineral Knobs, to suit purchasers, apiece, warranted; also locks with wood knobs apiece, warranted; also locks without knobs. Also, MACHINERY made to order, such as cutting, new and old. Old Files made as new.

JOSEPH [illegible]

Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1851.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA!

The Battle is begun, and I [illegible] my way through for Home

IF you want to save a couple [illegible] lars, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms

—ALSO—

Brandy Stills, and any kind of Work, Brass, Machinery

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and [illegible] are as follows:

By the pound 37 cents; or by the

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and [illegible]		
10	do	do
12	do	do
14	do	do
15	do	do
16	do	do
20	do	do
25	do	do
30	do	do
35	do	do

All work will be warranted for fire and burning excepted. [illegible] be delivered within fifty miles of Rockingham, at shortest notice; and if I fail to do the time agreed upon, I will forfeit a day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH [illegible]

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE

THE Subscriber now offers for sale his Turpentine and Farming [illegible] ing about 600 Acres, situated [illegible] Fayetteville, on the Goldsboro' [illegible] monly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, [illegible] &c., and a store where a large [illegible] ness is done, and increasing daily. [illegible] rare chance for turpentine getters [illegible] &c. and will be sold a bargain. [illegible] ing to purchase, and wishing for [illegible] tion, can apply on the premises to

J. W. MURPHY.
P. TAYLOR.

July 26th, 1851.

Two Valuable Plantations FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, being desirous [illegible] farther South, offer their [illegible] sale, known as the Tony's Ford [illegible] lands are situated on Little River, [illegible] County, nine miles above its confluence with Great Pedee, within 3 miles of Richmond county line, where the Fayetteville and [illegible] Road is contemplated to pass. The [illegible] Cheraw, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salisbury. The lands are equal [illegible] of soil to any in North Carolina, containing 1200 acres, 400 of which is better than the [illegible] portion of which is adapted to the growth of Cotton, making an average of about [illegible] per acre. The high land is also [illegible] lands are well drained, and as little [illegible] freshets as any on the river, and [illegible] good cultivation, (we being the [illegible] productions would average from 15 to 20 bushels of Corn, from 6 to 800 [illegible] from 16 to 18,000 lbs. of seed Cotton, [illegible] less adapted to the production of [illegible] situations are healthy, containing [illegible] springs that have never been known [illegible]

On one of the Plantations there [illegible] dious two-story Building, new [illegible] painted, and also a large new [illegible] on the most appro